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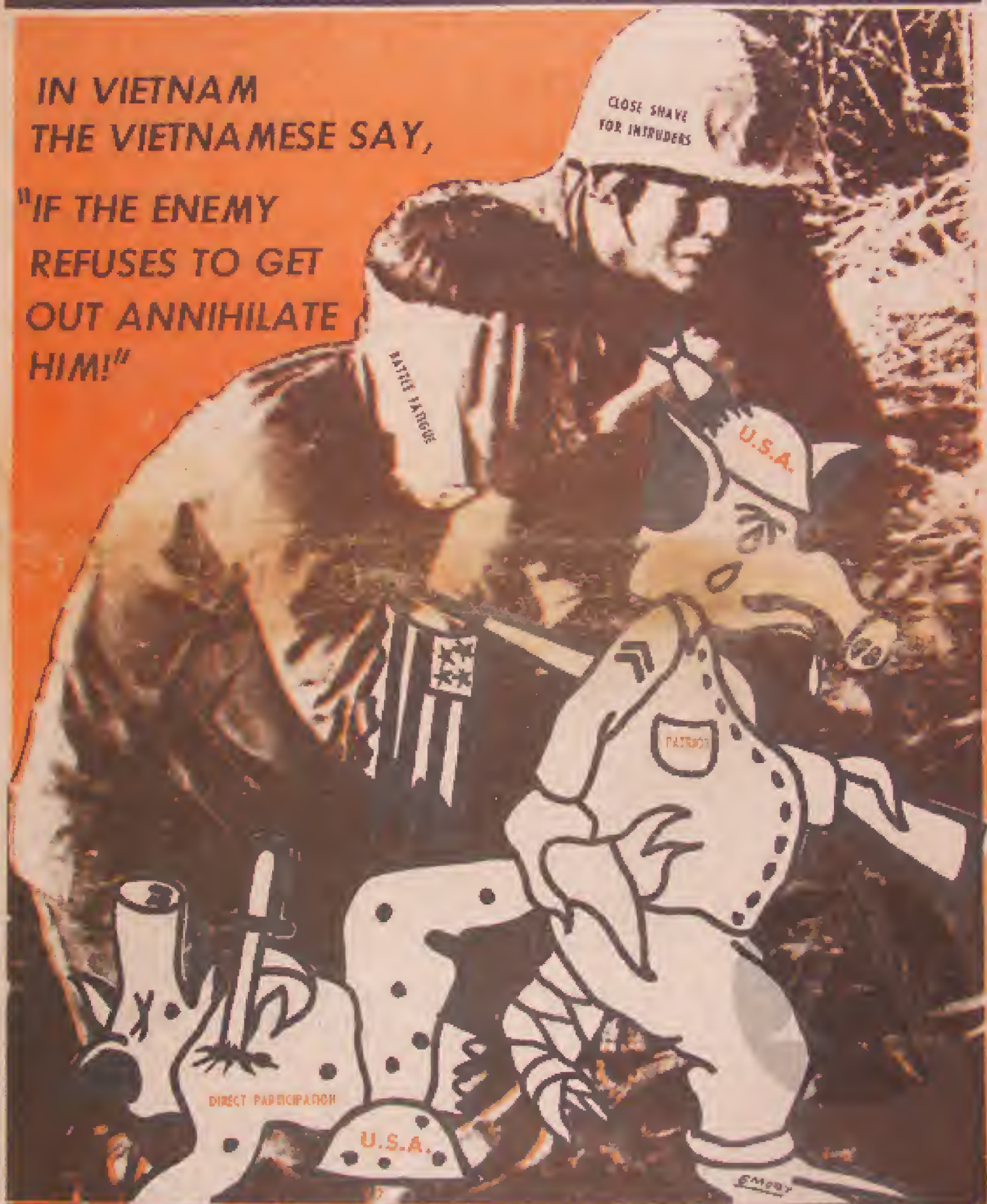
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THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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IN VIETNAM
THE VIETNAMESE SAY,

"IF THE ENEMY
REFUSES TO GET
OUT ANNIHILATE
HIM!"



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- MESSAGE TO ALL PROGRESSIVE FORCES
- U.S. PILOTS CAPTURED IN VIETNAM

FREEDOM CANNOT BE GAGGED!

By Tom Hayden

What is now taking place in the federal courtroom where we of the Conspiracy are being tried is a repeat of what occurred in the streets of Chicago as the Democratic convention last year.

Now as then, police and government officials are creating a virtual riot. One has only to look across at co-defendants Bobby Seale, bound and gagged by order of Judge Julius Hoffman, to realize who is manufacturing the disorder.

As during the convention when thousands of demonstrators sought to register their protest to the war and the Democratic party in power, the government is denying us fundamental constitutional rights. In Seale's case it was the right to defend himself after Hoffman refused to delay the trial a few weeks until attorney Charles

Garry during our confrontation in late August.

The slabs of us are being charged with "conspiracy to riot" during the convention. It consisted, we each face \$20,000 fines and 10 years in jail. In addition to Bobby Seale, the defendants are Dave Dellinger, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Renee Davis, John Froines, Lee Weiner and myself.

Hired how Hoffman called Bobby Seale.

Bobby came into the court Oct. 29 ahead of the judge and jury. He debated Panthers and others in the gallery and gave a short speech. He said he would stand on the constitutional right to defend himself in the court several times. Bobby told his listeners to "cool it" no matter what happened. He then sat down and waited for the

of the trial and he should all sit still from now on. This position amounts to having Bobby return to the status of legalized slavery in the absurd expectation that in three or four years an appeals court will uphold his right to defend himself. Bobby wants it stressed that he was not disrupting the court, but attempting to hold onto rights which are his as a Black man and a citizen.

As the trial began, Bobby demanded the right to cross-examine the witness on the stand after our lawyers—Kumler and Leonard Weinglass—had finished.

Seale and Hoffman were having an angry interchange when U.S. Attorney Richard Schultz bounded to the lectern, waved his finger at Seale and told the judge that before court had begun that neg-

roy" placards last year.

Then came the gagging. Normalcy has prepared me for it, everyone—over 1000 meandered in an unbelievable and emotionally intolerable, but the gagging also demonstrated once again that the spirit of the people was greater than the man's technology. Bobby wasn't silenced.

When court resumed two Black marshals carried Bobby into the courtroom, his ankles and wrists shackled to a metal chair and a single piece of cloth like a large handkerchief pulled across his open mouth and tied behind his head.

When the judge brought in the jury it was clear several of the jurors were emotionally shaken. Even the government representatives seemed desperately uncomfortable.

Bobby almost immediately began to speak, once again demanding his constitutional rights to defend himself. The tone of his voice was modified that only added to the drama. The judge instructed marshals to improve the gagging.

From Wednesday afternoon until Friday morning marshals (and one supposed various specialists and scientists) attempted to construct a perfect gag and continually failed.

Seale was next brought into the courtroom. In a wooden chair with leather straps around his ankles and wrists, presumably to keep the sound of the clanking chains, but it only made Bobby appear to be in an electric chair. Over the official cloth gag, the marshals began to add more cloth, one inch wide strips of adhesive tape and gauze stretch-bandages. They were bound over the top and back of his head and tied under his chin to keep his mouth closed.

On Oct. 30 Bobby attempted to loosen his left arm and scribbled a note that his strangulation was being cut off. The note was given to Weinglass who told the court that Seale had difficulty with circulation in his left arm, requesting the straps be loosened. While the marshals were loosening the strap on his left arm, Bobby muttered and shook his head violently to indicate his pain.

Then, the police riot began. The marshals struck him in the groin, in the chest and in the face with short punches or elbow stuns. Jerry Rubin was hit in the face by a marshal's elbow as Jerry tried to point out the violence that was taking place.

Seale was then removed again. The jury watch had gone out just as the violence began, did not see the beating.

When the jury came back in, Renee Davis stood and told them Seale was beaten and tortured on of their presence. Hoffman again sent the jury out.

By Friday Oct. 31 it was clear the trial was heading toward an explosive climax. Seale scribbled a note saying he was now being subjected to cruel and unusual punishment because his blood circulation was being cut off and his

breathing made difficult and he was running a fever because the gagging was irritating his mouth. When he had a conspiracy attorney made a motion that the trial be recessed so they and two defendants—Hoffman and myself—could fly to San Francisco to consult with Garry about the next steps in dealing with the crisis.

With great reluctance, the government and the judge allowed the recess. Hoffman warned us that making press statements because he did not want to be in bed watching television and see himself or the government vilified. I said that the purpose of the trip was to see what could be done next in respecting the crisis but that I would not be gagged.

The meeting in San Francisco involved members of the Panther central committee and representatives of the firm of Charles Garry, Attorney Arthur Kinoy was also there from New York.

Garry resumed practice on a part time basis Oct. 29, but even this present level of activity runs against the wishes of his doctors. There is no possibility of Garry entering a rough and tumble trial on a daily basis until mid-November or later.

Even if Garry were well, however, we feel that this case has been so hopelessly prejudiced that his coming would only be a tranquillizer for the judge—not a step toward a "fair trial."

Garry's position is that the trial should be dismissed or that at the very least, Seale should be allowed to defend himself and that the government is entirely to blame for what has happened. The Panther Party position is that the case is a clear demonstration of the lack of justice for Black people.

Our meeting on the court exhausted at this point and date hope the government might have had for using Garry to get itself off the back. The government must remove Seale from the case, move for a mistrial or what is perhaps most likely for a while at least, attempt to go ahead with the spectacle, hoping that Seale and Garry will get the blame.

In the meantime Garry and many other lawyers are joining in a suit in a Chicago district court to dismiss charges against everyone or let Seale defend himself. The suit will be filed Nov. 4, if denied, they will appeal.

As for the Conspiracy, we are timing our struggle at the Nov. 11-15 antiwar demonstrations led by Renee Davis and Dave Dellinger on the two courts and a march on the Justice Department Nov. 15 to stop the trial and free Bobby.

On the East Coast it is really necessary to the Nov. 11 demonstration to the trial. There should be actions on the 13th and 14th at federal buildings throughout the country to stop the trial.

We think the entire trial is such a travesty—from the nature of the law, to the way we were indicted, to the proceedings inside the courtroom—that it is completely illegitimate. To say "Stop the trial" or to say "Free Huey" is really to say that there is no such thing as a fair trial possible for political dissenters and ideological crimes.

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GUARDIAN

STATEMENT - THE SANYA LIBERATION COMMITTEE

We 20,000 Sanya workers firmly support the struggle at the Black Panther Party. The people of Japan and the U.S. will win over the state power in their struggle against U.S. imperialism. We demand the immediate release of Mr. Bobby Seale, the Chairman of the Black Panther Party who is being unjustly detained by the U.S. authorities. We believe that the struggle of the Black Panther Party is also the struggle of our Sanya workers. We sincerely hope we will struggle hand in hand until victory.

Sanya Liberation Committee
Miki Tamura, Chairman
We also express our warmest solidarity with all members of the Black Panther Party.



Garry, Seale's chief attorney, recovered from his operation. When Seale and the seven other Conspiracy defendants insist upon exercising this right, they are accused of disrupting the judicial process.

Again, as during the convention, a bear police state obtains. Chicago police and U.S. marshals have taken over the entire federal building "to preserve order," although the forces of disorder were to be found in front of the judicial bench, not behind it. It has become a tradition, whenever threats, denial of basic rights and police state machinery fail to break the revolutionary spirit, a police riot takes place—in this courtroom as in Chi-

ago, the trial to begin.

The Panther leader—the only one of us who is Black—harks back to a law passed during Reconstruction to subordinate his demand that he be allowed to defend himself. Hoffman insists that our lawyer, William Kunstler, is Seale's lawyer, too, but Bobby insists—without argument to Kunstler—that his choice is Garry. Failing that, he prefers to defend himself. His defense is, of course, simple. He only spoke when his name was mentioned by a witness or when the other attorneys had finished their examination.

The government position is that Seale made his point for the appellate record during the first days

ing Seale had told his followers in the courtroom to be ready to attack. Seale slammed his hand on the table and shouted—"You know I told them to cool it, you're a liar!"

At this point the judge ordered marshals to seat Seale. They threw him down into his chair twisting his arm. Counsel soon recessed and the judge warned Seale he would be dealt with appropriately.

After the recess, nearly all Blacks, Hispanics and underground prisoners found that their places in the courtroom had been filled by a gallery of middle-aged people who seemed to resemble most the political hacks who filled the courtroom with "We love Mayor (in-

Anyone who has closely been following the trial in Chicago now must realize that Panther is rising rampant in courts where political prisoners are being tried. I have been following the trial closely and the proceedings of that kangaroo court under the direction of "Judge Magoo" has hardened my stand toward the Black Panther Party and I am quite certain it has also won the widespread party increased support.

Chairman Bobby, has made evident by the treatment he has received, to the whole of America what has been known by many Black brothers who have come to court with justice in a racial society, a fair impartial trial is impossible. Chairman Bobby said

for only what he is entitled to under the constitution, that being the right to cross examine witnesses, the right to represent himself or have a lawyer of his own choice. All these have been denied. Judge Hoffman is truly a "rotten racist", for he has denied them to Bobby.

Judge Hoffman, merely tricky Black "dick", is trying to have the trial labeled a mistrial, drop all charges and prevent the inevitable, an appeal to the higher courts. They realize that it is this so-called mistrial law was never tested for constitutionality. It would not surprise, it is obvious denial of the free speech amendment.

The purpose of the trial is

everyone knows, is to make it appear that the violence of last year's demonstration was planned by the right now on trial, this is utterly ridiculous and completely understood. The denial of the right, Bobby Seale in particular, the right to cross examine witnesses is an obvious attempt to cover up something. Whatever is trying to be hidden must be vital to the court because they are denying those us trial their constitutional rights.

A conspiracy does exist however, a government conspiracy of suppression of political activists Black and white who are being kept on working the masses, the capitalists and others who would not accept self-determination, justice, out of places of power. The very

of the word are on the court thanks to Chairman Bobby's undaunted cry for justice, credit must also be given to Judge Magoo, for his inability to cope with Bobby's cry. He has shed much light on the suppressive policy of Treacy Black and his running dog Justices. People are not going for all the hate—America preaches, the inconsistencies are becoming clearer and the people of the U.S. oppressed peoples are forming a proletarian internationalist force that will rise and crush the big white structure.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
John Coleman

THE CHICAGO 8

JUDICIAL TERROR POSES AS LAW AND ORDER

by William J. Patterson

The judicial wing of American ruling class democracy again stands before the world naked and ashamed, bereft of any semblance of justice or morality. It seeks to hide its racist and fascist character by donning the elaborate robes of law and order, the "sanctity of the law." Four hundred years of legal hostility has left Black America stripped of its inalienable human dignity and White America stripped of any trace of humanity by a class that has never forgiven either one or the other.

Justice today, the grave dignitarian lies in the fact that both court and prosecution are using this case as the spearhead for mounting a drive in the courtroom upon "due process of law" constitutional principles, human dignity and equity and peace.

The case cannot be isolated. Its background makes isolation from the mainstream of struggle basically to change the course of American democracy an impossibility.

The indictments charge conspiracy to incite a riot flows out

of a struggle where the wages were being something for the riots. They waited for America for the people. Their efforts failed miserably. Their democratic demonstrations were shattered by a police, trained for and systematically inclined to use force and violence against the people.

As the masses were beaten they persisted in the attempt to exert their pressures. Mass arrests followed. Rioting was charged, as suggested the indictment alleged, by the "Chicago Eight." It was a conspiracy of City, State and Federal governments, a conspiracy to quell the people's right to put an end to aggression wars. Mass arrests followed. The right were indicted as the ruling class determined to carry the terror into the courtroom.

Judge Julius J. Hoffman was assigned the task of legally legitimizing the terror with responsible mediator world.

There are persons of inestimable value in this trial but for stands alone all others. Where progress is being made by Blacks have demonstrated that terror, force and violence will be their lot unless they stand and fight for the enforcement of the Constitution where the rights of any American are endangered. And for a possible victory what is historically imperative is the unity of the people.

Here in this Chicago Federal Court is a classical example of what City, State and Federal officials mean by "law and order". Law and order, by those in power in that branch of government, that is declared to be dedicated to justice and equity. Here is American fascism in its most form as it develops on the political front.

The eight defendants led by Bobby Seale have not been docile observers to a judicial trampling on constitutional rights. They have not seen their arrests and this mockery of a trial as an isolated phenomenon. For them the trial has become a vital phase in the fight not only for justice but for the people. They came to Chicago to fight, to protest, to cry aloud. Seale hopes to address the American people. He has made the courtroom a battleground of the Black liberation struggle. He has converted the fighting front of democracy as a national figure. He has linked his battle against racism, that of his people, that of progressives with the fight for world peace and the liberation of all people.

He has shown how to mount an offensive struggle in a court of law.

STATEMENT

German SDS

was killed. As usual, the object of the court's rage is the Black defendant. His leadership in the field of the defendants to defend and protect American democracy in a court possessed of bias and prejudice is an ongoing thing. Those who rule our country have tried to give an aura of righteousness to their courts. They promote this institution as absolute impartiality. An all of various European political chambers. One must go to the court, stand when the judge arrives, stand when he leaves and address him as "Your Honor."

The history of the treatment of Black Americans in court where it has been openly asserted that Blacks had no rights that Whites need change, not even that of life itself, offers classical refutation of the court's integrity, honor and solemn decorum.

Bobby Seale has carried the liberation movement in the streets by Black militants in their magnificent struggles against racial tyranny into the courtroom and made a mockery of the courtroom as an American courtroom even against a Black man. The court has directed that he be gagged and chained. Seale demanded an "ABOLITION" court of his chaining. He has of that he demanded as of right, to be permitted to defend himself, to cross-examine the government's paid witnesses, to question decisions. A hard court had offered George Hamilton, a communist leader no less, as a witness. Seale stood before that lady condemning him as a criminal before the world. Seale challenges the criminal racial policies that now who rule America have made a way of life aimed as well as at home.

The hour to end racism is every phase of the life of our country and the relations of its citizens one towards another has come. The case of Bobby Seale cannot be isolated from the fight for an America governed by rule of peace and domestic tranquility. The case of Bobby cannot be isolated from the American life and its common sense. The verdict of our courts must be determined by the needs of the great masses, that their interests be zealously and passionately protected, that no nation may be stifled and its security made secure.

The Hoffmanns must go. The Rayburns must not emerge. The indictments in Chicago must be dismissed the constitutional rights and human dignity of men and women who stand before a court must be relentlessly defended, their legal rights tirelessly defended. The value of Black-white unity in struggle has been demonstrated in the Chicago courtroom where a Black American talked the lead in a defense of our cherished rights and the fight for the abolition of all progressive bourgeois interests of national security.

At the present moment the ruling clique of the U.S. is trying to destroy the Black Panther Party by means of brutal terrorism. Open attacks on the streets, full without legal justification, plans for the violent suppression of the Black Panther Party headquarters, and murder of the comrades working there, the imperialist state starts with these tactics.

We have been educated by German history, that the fascist murderers did begin its work when the contradictions within imperialism sharpened and the bourgeois-democratic system was no longer capable of reconciling them.

U.S. imperialism today is facing defeat by the heroic Vietnamese people's fight and the revolutionary movement is spreading all over Asia, Latin America and Africa. The imperialist crisis profits from the Vietnamese war; there is no more money to build up the trade of the welfare state. So the whole power structure is depending on the successful attempt to destroy revolutionary movements in the U.S. from their very beginning. The Black Panther Party will continue its revolutionary work, even if the whole present leadership is put in jail. The Party is one with the masses, and expresses their needs and formulates these as a clear program. Because the Party is serving the people, it has inexhaustible sources for fighting within the Black community. The Black masses know that their destiny under imperialism is to die on the battle field or to starve as members of the industrial reserve army (unemployed).

To the contrary: The persecuted of the Black Panther Party comrades is continuing the other oppressed people in the U.S. to organize themselves and to fight within a United Front Against Racism.

We, German SDS, will do our best to make these facts clear to the German people. Some has been done in West Germany by convincing Black people not to die in Vietnam. We shall invite the comrades of the Black Panther Party to West Germany this winter and we shall organize demonstrations to support them. We shall sharpen our own fight against imperialism which will be the best help we can offer to the struggling peoples.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
Christian Semler, German SDS



WILLIAM PATTERSON

The story unfolds in the courtroom of Judge Julius Hoffman. He is presiding in his case now universally known as the case of the "Chicago Eight." These are eight defendants. One of them is a Black man, a Black American, a Black human being in a country where racism is a policy of government. Bobby Seale is the co-founder of the Black Panther for self-defense now known as the Black Panther Party.

The trial has worldwide significance for as given the democracy of the ruling class of the United States so may go the tale of mankind. The case thus becomes a

of the challenging attempt of thousands of citizens of the U.S. Black and White alike to secure from the Platform Committee of the Democratic Party's Chicago Presidential Campaign Convention of 1968 a platform reflecting the vital interests of the people regardless of creed or color as opposed to the interests of monopoly capital. The people were demanding a peace plank. They wanted an end to the racial practices that characterize America's major parties conventions, they wanted adequate schools and housing, efficient hospitalization and above all—security, job security.

DOUBLE EXPOSURE

The repression and fascist tactics perpetrated against Chairman Bobby Seale were so explicit and brutal that the most white citizen would in any laboratory cannot deny such treatment.

Bobby was not permitted the right to his choice of counsel and then when he asked the court (under the fascist, racist decision of Judge Hoffman) to let him exercise his constitutional right of defending himself—he was denied by Jig Hoffman. In deference, the Chairman began to show to the whole world how the pigs of the Power structure were actually running him—were making it possible so that Bobby would be recognized as the "strongest change," "strongest state threat." Bobby, trying to exercise his right of cross-examination which was explicitly denied, started calling Judge Hoffman a racist fascist pig. At this time Bobby was not through and Hoffman turned of the likes that was not even done in Nazi Germany under the mockery of a trial. Now Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, victim of fascist America, has been sentenced to four years

of imprisonment for "contempt of court." Four Years!

I work for a United Way Area Council Agency, the Big Area Urban League. The members of our staff is one of the component offices can be a legal need to come out with a statement denouncing the treatment of the Chairman of the Black Panther Party. All the directors of all the component agencies got together and presented the statement to the executive director. When it was mentioned to the executive director he stated that the League couldn't take a position until after the "decision." This is very key to point out how the directors of establishments funded programs are made to become puppets of the power structure. You see, the real reason why our executive director could not come out with a statement of solidarity is because he has to answer to a board of directors. And who is on the board? Key people from the power structure, the executive makes a stand on something that is considered "controversial" by the board, he is most apt to lose his job, status, and career.

Now Bobby Seale is facing a

four year jail sentence, and also a murder trial is swimming him in Court. If the fascist Power Structure was this brutal to Bobby because of a "conspiracy to incite a riot" charge, you know they have something a thousand times more heinous and heinous as waiting him in Court.

Now is the time to actively speak out against these fascist tactics. By not speaking out against such acts of oppression, we only maintain and supporting the entire Power Structure. The same fascist tactic play (like pig Hoffman) who have a set plan of oppression for all poor and oppressed peoples of the world. These people who are worried about their jobs, status, and careers are the same people who, when the pigs of the ruling, oppressive power structure are through with their services, will sleep on them and throw them into the used toilet paper.

We say Revolution in our Lifetime

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
Leah Johnson

BENEFIT

FOR

NAT'L. COMMITTEES COMBAT FASCISM AND TO FREE CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE

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BOBBY SEALE

There sits a man in a cold empty cell. He is isolated, isolated from the other inmates. He is denied proper living conditions. His health grows worse and worse. He is denied to attend his family. That is what he must listen and smell the farts of the JUDGE. He is a Brother and his name is Bobby Seale.

He is Chairman of the people's army. He has significance in all oppressed people. He is a man in the fullest sense. He has done and is still doing. He can. Brothers and sisters. Brother Bobby keep the people.

He believes in complete freedom, justice, equality, liberation and peace for all oppressed people. He is a revolutionary. He stands in solidarity with Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Black people, Indians and poor exploited whites. He stands with everybody who is in need of freedom. He is laying his life on the line for the people. What greater gift can I give him.

Malcolm X (El Hajj El Malik El Shabazz) means a lot to him. He is one of Malcolm's brothers. He will keep on doing for the people. Never giving thought of himself. So faithful, bold, strong and true. This is the spirit of Comrade Bobby G. Seale.

The people continue the oppression continues. Bobby Seale will still be there. And when the people achieve total victory. They will remember and love that brave Black man. CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE.

A.L.I. POWER TO THE PEOPLE. BLACK PANTHER PARTY. White Panther Branch N.Y. 10003. James Willie Watts Jr.

MARTIN SOSTRE LAUNCHES HIS ATTACK ON THE RULING CLASS

New York (JNS) — "These four right bastards," said the clerk of the court. Martin Sostre raised his fist, took the oath, and began his prosecution of Nelson Rockefeller and three state prison officials for "murder and unjust punishment" of prisoners. For Martin Sostre, the trial on October 29 was the product of ten years of struggle both in and out of prison against America's racist power structure. For the exploited people of America, it was a unique symbol of an oppressed man rising up against his supposedly unreachable enemy.

Nelson Rockefeller is used to putting Black people in jail, but he's not used to being brought to trial by one of them. Nor is it common that the wardens, like Harold Follette of Green Haven Prison, who order the tortures and harassment of prisoners, are exposed and brought to trial. Sostre's determination brought him through four years of solitary confinement from 1960 to 1964. He was put there after he had successfully taken action against the warden of Alcatraz State Prison (after dismantling of Black Muslim literature and practice of Islam, in 1963 he was thrown back in prison and put in solitary for thirteen more months on a phony narcotics charge. (He was really arrested because he was a community organizer during the 1967 Buffalo Black rebellion.) Both of these punishments were designed to keep him from circulating among the prisoners and advising them of their rights.

Sostre was on the stand all day on the opening of the trial, giving evidence about his harassment and the mistreatment of other prisoners by the warden. He and his attorney, Victor Rabinowitz, produced nearly twenty letters that had been tampered with by the prison officials, letters written by Sostre that were never sent, and tampered letters that were delivered to him. Sostre was calm and unemotional as he described his experiences at Green Haven Prison.

As soon as he arrived at Green Haven, he was put in solitary confinement, a punishment that indicates that they knew who he was and they had special plans for him. But "criminal and unusual" punishment is not so unusual in prison, and Sostre related the story of it then to the next cell.

Sostre had been communicating with him through the wall and found out that the man's back had been injured (possibly) broken by a guard. Sostre considered this to register a complaint with the warden. One night soon after, Sostre and guards enter the man's cell and beat him. The next morning

Sostre was told that the man had "committed suicide."

In solitary confinement a man is confined to a small cell with only a bare electric bulb that stays on all the time. He is allowed out only one hour a day for exercise, deprived of any work program or reading material, allowed to bathe and shave only once a week, and a guard awakes him every half hour at night.

The defense attorney, Walsh, tried to object to as much of the evidence as possible. For example, he said that it wasn't clear that letters which had been partially blacked out or cut and soothed had been tampered, and he insisted that the identity of prison guards (who don't wear badges) be given before they are quoted. It was clear however, that his objections could not stop the prosecution. He looked more and more uncomfortable as the evidence accumulated and as the judge overruled his objections.

During the cross examination, Walsh tried to prove that Sostre had not received unusual punishment. He succeeded—and in doing so, proved conclusively that brutal and unjust punishment is widespread and that Sostre has been mistreated by New York's prisons ever since he entered them in 1957.

Walsh had the support of the state government behind him, but he cer-

tainly didn't have the courtroom behind him. The seats in the courtroom were filled with Sostre's supporters. When Sostre came in, he saluted them with his fist and talked with some of them over the barrier between the spectator benches and the center of the court. When Walsh came in, he frowned on the faces of nearly a hundred people, about half of them Black and most of them young, who were following him while waiting for Martin Sostre and Victor Rabinowitz to tear into him.

At one point, Walsh demanded a packet of Sostre's revolutionary writings taken from his cell and asked him if they were indeed his writings. Sostre replied that they were except for the last sentence which, he said, was obviously a well known quote. Sostre was asked to read the sentence, already.

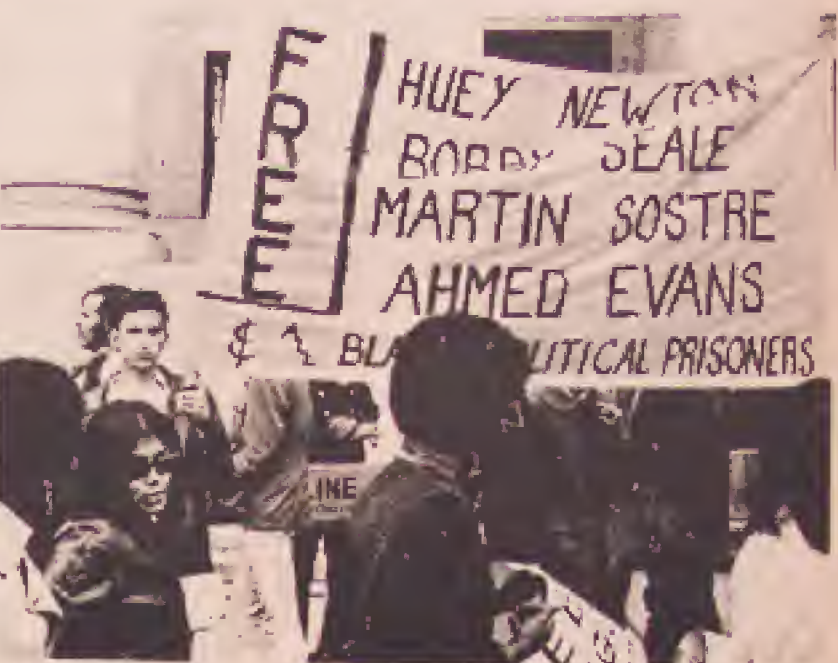
"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," Walsh was puzzled.

"Who said that?" He asked. "Slam 'Em down," replied Sostre, and the courtroom broke out laughing. Judge Constantine Baker Morley, a Black woman, seems to have some sympathy for the cause; she granted the original preliminary injunction releasing Sostre from solitary in September. Judge Morley wrote at the time: "A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy which should be

granted only upon a clear showing of probable success and possible irreparable damage to the moving party." But she is still a federal judge, and federal judges are appointed by the government. Martin Sostre's case has already resulted in the firing of the editor of the Boston Globe for an article on Sept. 4 exposing his frame-up and political imprisonment, so it appears that there are higher authorities directing the case.

There was excitement in the courtroom because the people there were with Sostre, as were the 250 people who picketed outside the courtroom before the trial. The pickets, organized by Youth Against War and Fascism, were demonstrating in support of all political prisoners. Sostre's case was a "Free Huey", "Free Bobby", "Free the Conspiracy" and just about every other major political prisoner.

In the arena of political trials, Martin Sostre's stands out because he is on the offensive. He is prosecuting the men and the class that are trying to put him and his brothers away. It may even be possible for him to win some concessions on procedures for placing prisoners in solitary. But more importantly, Sostre's case will serve as an example of defiance where one man has isolated the enemy and committed the attack.



THE PEOPLE DEM. IN SUPPORT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Can Capitalism Exist Without Racism?

Now the evil system of capitalism and imperialism arose and drove with the enslavement of Negroes and the trade in Negroes, and it will surely come to its end with the complete emancipation of the Black people. — Mao Tse Tung

The terms capitalism plus racism breeds fascism has a very deep and significant meaning under the masses who suffer under such evils.

First, stripping the term "racism", we find it was actually used as a deceptive piece in the form of demagoguery to deceive the masses as to the real motive of the ruling class. In order to use Black people, to the oppressed conditions in which they live in and are still living in, the ruling class had to justify the reasons why they keep Black people behind and shackled to the land on which they were enslaved. Racism, being manifested in such examples as Black people were lazy, shiftless, inferior mentally and being born with a latent desire of slavery, was an

may outlet to their (oppressor) that were created by pigs to serve as a motive for the oppression of Black people. Black people were a source of free labor.

In looking objectively at capitalism, we find that race racism was solidly implanted in the minds of the people as a justification of slavery, the oppressive pigs began to expand the area of exploitation to other ethnic groups in an attempt to create conditions wherein there would be complete social and economic subjugation on the part of both on political hypocrisy and the American people as a whole. Today's situation is the world's racism.

The pig power structure perceives racism as a tool to divide and conquer. By not only dividing the ruling class through the mass press, but also dividing the oppressed people as a whole, the ruling class also creates racism amongst various ethnic groups by granting a few more dollars, in the form of a group in order to justify the picture of "democracy." The result is that left for the pig oppressor is a latent desire of slavery, was an

very culture is a blood-sucker. No conditions must be such as to place someone's blood to eat.

The conditions for exploitation and oppression of the people can only come about in means of demagoguery and/or terrorism. America was a political hypocrisy and the American people as a whole. Today's situation is the world's racism.

The ruling class discriminates all types of race through the mass press, but also dividing the oppressed people as a whole, the ruling class also creates racism amongst various ethnic groups by granting a few more dollars, in the form of a group in order to justify the picture of "democracy." The result is that left for the pig oppressor is a latent desire of slavery, was an

Because the Black Panther Party was continuously denied his legal right of defense, and tried by a jury, not the correct manner in Babylon, two of his own powers, but of 1969, the Black Panther Party has white subordinates, right wingers, made it plain to the masses that Black people and capitalists. Which the racist ruling class over the clearly shows that the oppressed people have no rights that the oppressor is ready to use the demagoguery of racism to bound to respect.

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The Chairman of the Black Panther Party, Bobby Seale has been railroaded by capitalist practicing Marxist racism. The fact that Bobby

RIGHT ON BOBBY! SEALE TIME TIME! Richmond Branch, Black Panther Party

U.S. PILOTS CAPTURED IN VIETNAM

REPRINTED FROM
VIETNAM COURIERTHEIR MESSAGES
TO WASHINGTON

Editor's Note: Quan Do Nam Dan (Flighter down) has just published a long exposure on the pilots captured and now detained in North Viet Nam. The following is one of the final chapters of this story. Subheads are given.

WE have been duped." "They have led us as Mr. Johnson, and his entourage are big liars!"

Such is the bitter resentment felt by most of the American "warrior men" who have been captured and brought to this detention camp. So many of them and positives have damaged upon them, one after the other. They had no idea they had ended so much in the past in their thinking.

It is true that the Vietnamese communists are very crafty. Is it true that the Vietnamese people are living a very wretched life under a totalitarian regime and are longing for the Americans to come and liberate them? Is it true that the North Vietnamese communists are very ruthless? Is it true that one cannot escape torture and death once in their hands? Is it true that the Asians, the Vietnamese in particular, are very backward and ignorant and long for the US to come and bring their civilization and prosperity?

THEY SHOULD KNOW BETTER
THEIR ADVERSARY

HENRY is a passage from an open letter sent to Washington by Captain Lill.

"Mr. Johnson, what you said does not fit in with facts. Either you yourself are deceived or you have deliberately deceived us. In North Viet Nam, people are going to the police very regularly. Their government is an armed one, a thing very few of us in the States know. Their economy is indeed still at a low level but it is developing very progressively. The Vietnamese are imbued with very ardent patriotism. They strongly hate the aggressors. They are a very civilized, honest and intelligent people. They have given us a very good treatment out of one obligation but not of their kind hearts, because they have a long tradition of humanity toward decorated enemies who have surrendered. They are very open-minded, and know many things more than we do. I have known only a few prisons but all those I have met show a wide knowledge, a high culture and especially a very kind heart."

Says Lieutenant Commander Allen Erickson, captured on January 6, 1968, told a foreign journalist: "You ask me what message I want to send to the authorities in the US. Well, that's that they must weigh carefully before embarking on a war

They should understand the appropriate better. Our adversary's combatable resolve can only increase in proportion to our resolution. We want you to understand that here most of us were captured by rice-birding farmers working on their fields. They are fighting back at us not only with the force of their arms which is already something very formidable, but also with the strength of their people which is even more formidable. He continued, with his head bent. "Often, only when some of us men together did we know that a great many of us had been captured by Vietnamese women. They held weapons of all kinds: barbed wire, knives, sickles, and also farm tools like beet weeder and fishing tackle. We want the men in Washington to know in detail this very unusual fighting plan was their plan and we bailed our American aircraft were swarming overhead, bombing and strafing the surroundings. That made our men stand on end. Yet, the Vietnamese rushed out to capture us while their air defense batteries continued to thunder forward. They rushed on at with sparkling eyes and tight lips. They bandaged their guns on us. The only thing we could do was to drop everything that could be considered a weapon and raise our hands to ask for mercy. This frightful moment when we thought we were going to drop from this life is still fresh in my mind. I'll never forget it."

COMPLETELY USELESS
PREPARATIONS

In early 1969, after Nixon took office on January 20, I met Air Force Lieutenant P.S. in the south end of the camp. I asked him: "Well, Johnson has left the White House and Nixon has just moved in. What do you think of it?" He hesitated for a while, then spoke in the same forthright he has been pondering over in deep before. "Yes, I know Mr. Johnson has gone back to Texas. There he has a very big ranch. But he may meet in good company, bigger as here. He is indebted to us. It is he who has sent us here. Can it be that he will now so idly go watch his cattle feed and leave us in the lurch?"

This dear Johnson has not paid them, but the Americans here have already been thinking with apprehension of the treatment the Nixon administration would mete out to them if ever they should be fortunate enough to return to the States. This is a matter what a tormenting scene of them day and night.

It is the fear of being charged with "guilty behavior", with "cooperation with the enemy", with "treason" once back in the

United States I wanted to suggest drop out this question. One day in early April 1969, I talked at length with an Air Force Captain for a whole afternoon. He said: "As we had four more and more pilots and the number captured and detained by you was increasing steadily, our military authorities felt it more and more imperative to reach us how to behave if captured. The basic document was the 'Code of Conduct' which stipulated that we could only disclose to our adversary few things: name, rank, service number and date of birth." After some moments of thinking and looking down at his striped pajamas as if to ascertain that he was actually in the conditions defined by the "Code of Conduct" he went on: "I still remember that the Code was issued in August 1955. It was President Eisenhower himself who oversaw the drafting of the Code and signed it into law, following the Korean war. Lieutenant Commander R.N., my superior, who had taken part in the Korean war, related to me that the captured GIs in Korea made so many declarations that it became a matter

general oath and five top American officials in the US."

He paused, sipped some hot tea, then continued leisurely: "We not only had to learn by heart the 'Code of Conduct' but also to undergo a period of seven to ten days of training in the 'survival' schools. There we were taught how to find an escape route after falling in a jungle, to seek for food by oneself, to radio for help, to answer not beyond the last questions prescribed in case of capture, to endure hunger, thirst and fatigue, to escape prison, to keep silence because to keep silence and not to give away any information is also a weapon. What an irony it was this ten-week program of 'survival'! It was completely useless! We have met together in this camp and all of us agreed the 'survival' schools that were supposed to guide us in finding edible leaves and plants, in catching and finding food, nests in the parks of birds, plants with various kinds of edible plants, fruit and tubers as well as the fishing nets, hooks, lines, knives, etc. all to go awry. Because no sooner had we bailed out than



you were already there."

He paused for a while, took a few more sips of hot tea, and went on with a point of manner: "But what is more normal is that the Americans who played the Vietnam in the 'survival' schools in the United States gave us a good beating, yes, a good beating, although it was a sham beating. Here, there is nothing of the sort. The only torture but they have seen is precisely the one at the US 'survival' school. I want the officials in the Pentagon to close all these food-for-nothing schools."

Air Force Lieutenant A.B. also had a concern of his own, and it was again the fear of punishment back in the States. He made this remark which sounded rather phlegmatic: "We think that the Administration will treat us quite brutally. Those who fail to achieve their aim before an adversary usually have the tendency to take vengeance on a third adversary. Who knows their anger at their failure will not descend upon us? We are very nervous about the treatment that is waiting there, in the States. But we don't mind, we have made every preparation. They may call us traitors. Well, they may even murder us. Do you know, those whom I'll have to confront will be all white-haired commanders. There will be generals and admirals. They will stare at us like this." He ran his big fat hand across his forehead and slightly bent forward. "But I'll stand erect and defend my conduct which I believe is right."



REVOLUTIONARY

CONT. ON PAGE 7

He shook his head despondently, his eyes half-closed as if he were trying to remember something, then continued: "I have met some American GIs returning from detention camps in Laos. They were kept for quite a long time in camps in the United States. There, they were required to do a really painful job which was to answer a list of 75 questions on their conduct while in the enemy prison. Then they were also asked to answer nearly 50 questions of the military intelligence service aimed at getting all sorts of information about the adversary. It was precisely after all this investigation and interrogation that the 'Code of Conduct' was promulgated. Though it hardly filled a page, the Code was drafted by five officers of

U.S. PILOTS

HUMOR AND LESSONS

HERE, in prison, they are allowed to listen to the radio, read newspapers and books, draw pictures and write wallpapers. Among the scores of cartoons I saw, I remember some which bore a marked American mode of thinking and style. Navy Lieutenant Commander C.N. drew a picture, featuring a US plane in flames plummeting to the ground, and a US pilot bailing out while air-defense batteries were in full action. An official of a US Insurance Company with a bowler hat on his head and a travel bag in his hand hurried to the scene and complained: "What a pity, I come a bit too late!" In an inside page, the paper featured Westmoreland with a full four-star patch, and a suitcase in his hand boarding a big plane marked "Washington Express." The caption read: "Well, how can my successor unravel the mess I have made all through the past four years?"

No less humorous were the drawings by Air Force Lieutenant Colonel P.L. He portrayed a Johnson flat on the ground pulling at Westmoreland's sleeve and pointing ahead: "Hey Westy, I think I see that same light at the end of the tunnel that you saw last year." But this light, as seen in the picture, turned out to be the glowing line of the Liberation Army artillery pounding at the US base in Tan Son Nhut.

In the last pages, along with a commentary on the American withdrawal from Khe Sanh, the same artist in striped pyjamas drew the following picture: a halting US military truck with these inscriptions on the door: "USMC Withdrawal Co." On the truck were many mounds of earth planted with signs reading: "Hill 941", "Hill 942", "Hill 943". On the roadside beneath an arrow pointing in the direction of Saigon was a broken wooden board inscribed with these words: "Held at any cost! Signed: L.B.J." Two GIs were busy shovelling earth onto the truck. One told the other: "We can't hold Khe Sanh, here so we are moving the whole place closer to Saigon."

In another wall-paper issued in early 1969, Navy Captain R.C. drew a picture of Uncle Sam with a star-and-stripes bowler hat, his clothes decorated with hundreds of patches, each spelling out one word in the US such as "pride", "tax",

"income", "crime", "devaluation", "Black violence." The biggest patch bore the word "Viet Nam war." An American shook hands with Uncle Sam, saying: "Why do you look so depressed? We are in the new year, you must get some better clothes, hey?"

Another artist, Navy Lieutenant K., was more gifted. He drew a bare-breasted Abraham shouting orders to an American female secretary who was dusting the drawers in his quarters. The drawers bore the inscriptions: "Search and Destroy", "First Dry-Season Counter-Offensive", "Second Dry-Season Counter-Offensive", "Top Secret", "To be burnt after reading." The caption read: "We must clear the dust and keep all this stuff under the famous 'clear-and-hold' plan." Another drawing by the same artist: Barker took an American senator on an inspection tour in Saigon to a military cemetery of the US strewn with graves of US soldiers. He said: "Yes, Senator, this is the land we intend to hold to the end against subversion and sabotage."

And there are many, many more such cartoons. A captured US pilot told me: "Look, these are our cartoons. We hope they can be published in the United States. They are art works made in this Hilton Hotel. We want to send them all back to Washington as a gift to the gentlemen in the White House."

From the diaries and memoirs of the "striped-pyjamas writers" we can draw something very useful for the present Nixon company.

Under the headline: "On the Viet Nam War", Captain B. wrote the following in his memoirs: "Here I have read with fascinating interest many Vietnamese stories published in English. The stories about the Cu Chi guerrillas have captivated me. Not only am I sympathetic to the brave fighters defending their country, but also in my innermost, I've begun to encourage them."

Farther down, he wrote: "The losses which American planes caused to the population of Cu Chi and of which I've just learnt were inflicted on real human beings, on my friends in the struggle I've just read and still remember. These crimes are no longer a record of figures. They are an offense against my feelings."

They anger me." Another passage depicted his feelings when he read in a Vietnamese newspaper a fight between Vietnamese pilots and American air pirates: "I have read with great excitement a fight of the Vietnamese pilot in his MiG 17. I share his emotion. It is admirable, his exploit in defence of his country." He added, handing to me his memoirs: "That's that. Only the defenders of their country

believe that these killings of theirs will not have lost their sense to the point of denying the evident failure of the US and the obvious victory of the Vietnamese people."

One day in early August 1969 I showed Captain H.P. a piece of news. It was about a statement by US Defense Secretary Melnick. He said that the US government was deeply concerned with the fate of the American pilots.



U.S. PIRATE SHOT DOWN BY VIETNAMESE

can have elevated feelings. We cannot have such feelings. We can only fight courageously when we have something to fight for, repelling aggressors against our Motherland for example. But in Viet Nam we are not in such a position. Here, you are the only ones to fight in defense of your country."

In this camp, unfortunately there are not yet many such meaningful drawings and impressions. This is understandable. Not that all US air pirates have quickly come to see the truth. Not a few of them still have the frame of mind of aggressors. Nevertheless, the setbacks of the US on the battlefield, and the resounding successes of the Vietnamese people have shaken to their prison walls and gradually opened their eyes to reality. If even chiefs of aggressive circles like McNamara and Clifford have had to admit the impasse and failure of the US, there is reason to

remains detained in North Viet Nam. The US pilot's reaction was quick: "Let those gentlemen need not worry about us here. The best thing they should do to end quickly this wrong war and bring all the American boys home."

Many American pilots detained here did not voice their words: it was not that these bigwigs in Washington had any concern for these striped-pyjamas pilots. They pretended to have because the American people, especially the families and relatives of the pilots detained here, were insisting with increasing firmness that the Nixon administration end the war of aggression in Viet Nam and pull out all American troops so that these pilots may be soon rejoin their families.

Though having no pity for the pilots, the Nixon administration cannot but be alarmed by their capture since they belong to the elite of the US Air Force which is

at the heart of the triumph of Washington's "big stick" policy. A US Navy captain said: "As far as I know, there are in the United States Armed Forces quite a lot of pilots of transport, reconnaissance, training, refuel and tanker planes and helicopters. But there are only a few thousand pilots of fighter-bombers. The fighter pilots can look down upon a US soldier of any other armed service. I would like to add that the number of these qualified fighter-pilots considered 'old hands' among US can be counted only by the hundreds. Yet in this camp, as far as I can see, most of us are fighter-pilots."

Not a few among the elite of the US armed forces, who held their heads high in the US, have had to bow them to the Vietnamese people and are detained in this camp. This is indeed a slap to the face of the American brass-hats and the voters in Washington. But that is not all. There are other reasons for their alarm. Veteran fire fighter said: "It is no wonder that they felt such a concern over our capture."

As you can see for yourselves, we are holders of a wide range of secrets of the US defense plans. What a danger now that we are in the hands of the adversary? How can they remain quiet?"

In fact, among the striped-pyjamas pilots detained here many have quite substantial knowledge of the questions of strategy, tactics, techniques and weaponry of the US armed forces.

Some have graduated from military institutes and know quite well the strategic policies of the military aggression blocks under the sign of US imperialism. Others had worked for many years in key organs of the Pentagon. Many know a lot about the US bases scattered all over the world. Some are electronic engineers, military aircraft constructors or technical experts in many important branches of the US Air Force and Navy. Just think that they would some day divulge things beyond those prescribed in the "Code of Conduct" notices to make the hour of Pentagon and CIA officials rise on end.

Yet, these unique captives are piled up in the prisons of the DRVN. How can Nixon, Laird and their like face this hard fact with peace in their minds?

TRANH TIN

Premier Pham Van Dong's Message To The American People

Dear American Friends,

The progressive people of the United States have so far struggled against the war of aggression in Vietnam. This fall, the broad masses of the American people, encouraged and supported by many peace- and justice-loving American personalities, have again started a broad and powerful drive in the whole country to demand that the Nixon administration stop the war of aggression in Vietnam, and immediately bring home all U.S. troops.

Your drive eloquently reflects the legitimate and pressing demand of your people to save the honour of the United States and to avoid for their boys useless death in Vietnam. This is also a very fitting and timely answer to the U.S. authorities who professedly persist in intensifying and prolonging the war of aggression in Vietnam, in defiance of the protests of American and world public opinion.

The Vietnamese people and the world's peoples fully approve and warmly hail your just struggle. The Vietnamese people demand

that the U.S. government completely and unconditionally pull out of Vietnam all U.S. troops and those of foreign countries belonging to its camp, and let the Vietnamese people decide themselves their own destiny.

The Vietnamese people deeply cherish peace, but a peace in independence and freedom, as long as the U.S. government has not stopped its aggression in Vietnam, the Vietnamese people will resolutely fight on to defend their fundamental national rights. The patriotic fight of our people is also a fight for the objectives of peace and justice you are pursuing.

We are firmly confident that with the solidarity and courage of our two peoples, with the sympathy and support of the peace-loving people in the world, the struggle of the Vietnamese people and of the progressive people in the United States against U.S. aggression will end in total victory.

Cordial greetings
PHAM VAN DONG
Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

TO THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY:

I could title my reply to Mr. Goldstein, "Israel, the Shaker of the Jews", or "Jews Without Moses". Now, I ask myself, in one short generation, could the Jews have changed from a major victim of fascism to a people who commit fascist crimes against others? The millions of murdered Jews of Europe must be turning over in their graves when crimes against the Arabs are desecrating their memories.

The answer, Mr. Goldstein, is imperialism -- a capitalist Israel exists only as a tool of a capitalist United States, and surely, even you Mr. Goldstein must realize that this capitalist United States is the greatest fascist danger in the world today. Either in the sight of formerly socialist-minded Jews supporting imperialist moves against the Arabs -- here is the rotten fruit of nationalism when it becomes reactionary; and opposed to internationalism.

Mr. Goldstein, as a Jew and a human being, I do not want to see the Jews of Israel perish, just as the people of Vietnam do not like to see the American soldiers perish. But those who support imperialism will perish. Salvation for

the Jews can never come through oppressing other peoples. Black as well as white soldiers will be killed in Vietnam as long as they permit themselves to be used as tools of the imperialist invaders.

Peace can come to Israel only on an anti-imperialist, anti-racist basis of Arab-Jewish working class unity. This requires changing the capitalist racist government of Israel as well as revolutionary changes in the Arab lands. The very concept of Israel as a state dedicated to maintaining a Jewish majority by expulsion of Arabs and immigration of Jews is a racist concept. The United States capitalists know exactly what they were doing when they closed their doors to the Jewish refugees of Europe and instead set up the state of Israel. In this way the U.S. gained a reliable imperialist outpost in the center of the Arab countries -- the) don't care at all if Jews and Arabs kill each other.

No capitalist country is a democracy, and oh, how true this is of Israel. When the Communist Israel leader opposed the war against the Arabs he was KNIFE RIGHT ON THE FLOOR OF THE ISRAELI PARLIAMENT. The special "military laws" are still in effect

in Israel and there is no freedom for the brave Jewish anti-imperialists who oppose the government. There never has been freedom for the Arabs who resided in Israel and for many years couldn't even join the laborer's unions. If anyone thinks the Jews can maintain their occupation by methods greater than those used by the black occupiers, they are very much mistaken. Brutality is not natural; it springs from imperialism. Imperialist Jews will be no more humane than Imperialist Germans or Americans.

I love the Jews, my people, and am proud of their many contributions to civilization, especially to socialism. Because I love the Jews I hate the government of Israel for being a tool of the U.S., committing crimes against the Arabs and jeopardizing the lives of the Jews by launching them on an imperialist war. I would like to see an anti-imperialist organization of Jews and Arabs in this country to make available a true picture of the situation in the Middle East. My thanks to the Black Panther Paper for the fine part it is playing on this question.

Fraternally,
Walter Lumpkin

THE UNITED STATES STILL HAS NEO-COLONIALIST VIEWS UPON SOUTH VIET NAM

REPRINTED FROM
VIETNAM COURIER

— September 21 Statement of the DRVN Government
on US President Nixon's Statement —

On September 15 and 18, US President Nixon announced the withdrawal of 35,000 US troops from South Viet Nam by December 31, 1970, and repeated US so-called "respect for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination."

As is well-known, for many years now the United States has been carrying out intervention and aggression in Viet Nam. It has committed over half a million US and satellite troops to the most atrocious colonial war in history in South Viet Nam. As it has been committing aggression against South Viet Nam, it must bring it to an end, and withdraw all its troops from South Viet Nam without laying down any condition whatsoever. Yet, it obstinately sticks to its "humane withdrawal" claim. Setting terms to the withdrawal of US troops is tantamount to demanding a ransom to be paid for its aggression, which is completely at variance with justice and human morality.

The 35,000 men whose repatriation has been announced by the United States represents an insignificant part of the half million US troops in South Viet Nam. This trick of troop withdrawal by dribbles cannot conceal the fact that the United States is still maintaining nearly half a million US troops of occupation in South Viet Nam, and dragging out the war of aggression. That explains the condemnation by public opinion in the United States and in the world of this new cunning Nixon trick.

The US President has also stated that "the only form which is not negotiable is the right of the people of South Viet Nam to determine their own future free of outside interference." He believed as if the United States had respected this right. In fact, everybody knows that she has trampled it underfoot, created the Saigon puppet administration as a tool of its aggressive policy, and sent US and satellite expeditionary troops to South Viet Nam for an aggressive war. Through war forced to pay lip service to "respect for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination," in an attempt to deceive public opinion, it still sets its face against the formation of a provisional coalition government to see to free and democratic administration. It has staged

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PRESIDENT
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ATTENTION!

In last week's Black Panther Paper the quotation on the front cover by our Chairman Bobby Seale was not complete due to technical error. It should have read: "If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice

who is effective by the judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U. S. court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

The journalists' anti-imperialist conference of Pyongyang

BY ERNESTO VERA,
President
of the Journalists
Union of Cuba

REPRINTED FROM GRAMMA



THE journalists' anti-imperialist conference held in Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was an outstanding event in the history of journalism.

The presence of delegations from 80 countries gave proof of the scope of the conference, and the speeches and debates demonstrated the quality of the event.

Everything — even the slightest detail of an organizational nature — was foreseen, but the most important thing was the site of the conference, the prevailing revolutionary climate and the popular enthusiasm that existed with regard to the conference. It may be said that all the people of Korea participated in one way or another in the tasks of the conference. The factories and farms set themselves work goals in tribute to the conference; a mass rally of 100,000 people was held to start things off, and 2000 people were permanently in attendance at the conference, following its development with the greatest interest. The press, radio and television gave detailed coverage to conference happen-

ings, making them political events. Progressive journalists who represent vanguard ideas must firmly reject the reactionary ideological and cultural offensive of Yankee imperialism.

This tone prevailed throughout the conference, as can be seen from the documents which were unanimously approved. The three documents that were approved — the Declaration of Pyongyang and special resolutions on Vietnam and the Lenin centennial — reveal the prevailing climate.

The Declaration of Pyongyang establishes basic guidelines for journalists in the joint struggle against Yankee imperialism and other important world problems, as well as giving firm support to the peoples' struggles against imperialist aggression and oppression. The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of Yankee imperialism and the universal tribute to the man who successfully led the October Revolution and the establishment of the world's first socialist state, the Soviet Union, were treated in separate documents.

With regard to Cuba, the Declaration of Pyongyang states the following: "We consider it our common duty to oppose the aggression and subversive plots of Yankee imperialism against the Republic of Cuba and its struggle for the victory of the Cuban Revolution. The victory of the Cuban Revolution was the first break in the chain of neocolonialist domination maintained by U.S. imperialism in Latin America. A great event, it serves as clear proof of the inevitable defeat of U.S. imperialism in our time. The schemes of military aggression and blockade of Yankee imperialism aimed at strangling the republic of Cuba must be halted, and the aggressive Yankee imperialist troops must immediately withdraw from the Guantánamo base."

"We send our warm support and encouragement to the people of Cuba, that, with the entire nation and people united as a single man, is firmly fighting to defend the achievements of the Revolution and for the victory of the socialist cause in the face of the aggression of Yankee imperialism."

The Declaration of Pyongyang is a militantly anti-imperialist document. Moreover, it was unanimously agreed upon by representatives of the 80 countries at the conference.

We feel that the spirit and agreements of the Pyongyang conference are an important precedent for the development and success of the VII Congress of the International Organization of Journalists, which will be held in Havana next year.

The special resolution on Vietnam says, among other things, that "From now until December 20, 1969, ninth anniversary of the founding of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam, we will wage a large-scale campaign in every country through the newspapers, radio and television to denounce and condemn the continued intensification of the U.S. war in South Vietnam. We will give broad publicity to the 10-Point Program of the National Front for Liberation of South Vietnam and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as a solution to the problem. We will demand that the United States cease its war of aggression and quickly and completely withdraw its troops from South Vietnam."

This worldwide campaign by progressive journalists will contribute to tying the hands of the Yankee imperialists and aid the struggle of broad sectors of the U.S. population that have risen up against the unjust Yankee war against the people of Vietnam.

Latin-American journalists were represented at the conference by delegations from 18 countries — the largest participation by the journalists of this area in any international meeting of journalists to date.

The other special resolution, on the Lenin centennial, points out that "The imperialists and opportunists will in no way be able to lessen Lenin's great alert or block the path of the revolutionary peoples of the world that march under the flag of anti-imperialist struggle which Lenin unfurled."

In Korea, our delegation was given red-carpet treatment by both Party and government officials and the Korean people. The Cuban delegation met twice with Marshal Kim Il Sung, had an hour-long meeting with President Choi Yon Kum and addressed 100,000 people in a mass rally at the stadium in Pyongyang. The Cuban speech was heard over loudspeakers in all major cities. Once again, our Korean comrades have demonstrated the deep affection and friendship they feel for the people of Cuba.

The event, whose official name was International Conference on the Tasks of the World's Journalists in Their Struggle Against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism, served as an important forum for political education, advancing the ideas and awareness of the participants. Logically, the countries in the front ranks of anti-imperialist struggle had a lot to do with this.

In his remarks, the Cuban delegation pointed out the global scope of the acts of aggression of Yankee imperialism and expressed support for the peoples' liberation struggle throughout the world. On the nature of the journalists' work, it said, "Journalists — and this is often discussed — sometimes talk about journalism, whether it is something characteristic or special, if journalists are a class, about professional problems, about trade union problems. In short, journalists themselves or those who talk about journalism or journalists often forget the real essence of this profession: its political nature. The journalist, like is or not, is a political militant. He defends his people or he betrays them."

In view of the fact that there exist abroad ideas to the effect that anti-imperialism is a limiting factor leading to isolation, the Cuban delegation added, "Yankee imperialism aggression may be seen everywhere, in all parts of the world. And, if this is so — if imperialism aggression, especially Yankee aggression, exists in all parts of the world — and if the journalist is a political militant who either defends or betrays his people, the first duty of the journalist, anywhere, is to be in the front ranks of militant anti-imperialism so as not to be a traitor to his people but to be a defender of his people. The base will, therefore, be broad, because imperialism aggression is widespread."

Regarding the struggles of the peoples of Latin America, the Cuban journalists said, "This is not a short process, this isn't something that will be solved in two days. This, like the first independence of Latin America, is a struggle involving years of effort, of tenacity, which is why it is a fight for the strong, for the firm, for the revolutionaries, and not a fight for the weak, the hesitant, the pseudo-revolutionaries.... This struggle for the second independence of Latin America will not be won in two days, but it will be won. It will be won because the peoples of Latin America fight for it and because there are men such as Ernesto Che Guevara, who blazed a trail with his example."

We believe that the Pyongyang conference will go down in history. We are sure that its agreements will, of necessity, be a point of reference for journalists who are true to their people. Undoubtedly, the conference site, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was a decisive factor in making the conference a complete success, thanks to the revolutionary climate prevailing in that sister country, proving the importance of revolutionary prestige in attaining victory in any important project.

We know of no participant who didn't return home very impressed by the successes achieved in so short a period of time by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in every field. Complete support was expressed for the struggle of the Korean people to expel the aggressive troops of Yankee imperialism from South Korea and reunify the country. All the anti-imperialist journalists appreciated the Korean comrades' efforts in making the conference sponsored by the International Organization of Journalists a success.

Translated: 11/28/68



PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

ings. Radio and TV broadcasts. It should be noted, can be picked up perfectly in the southern portion of the country, which is occupied by Yankee troops.

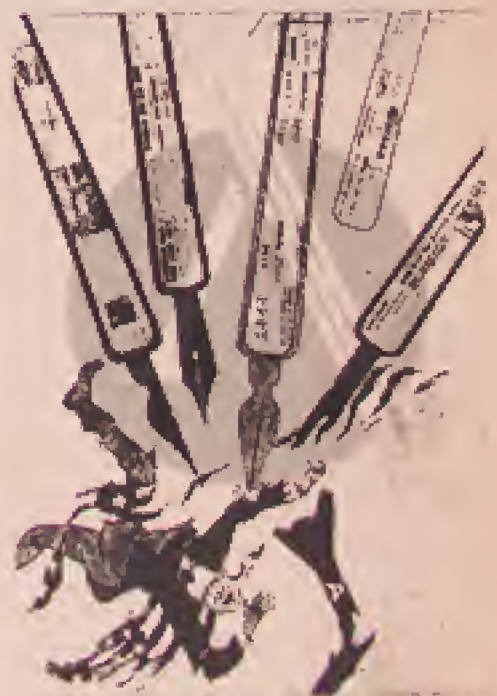
To give an idea of the effort put into the event by the Korean comrades, suffice it to say that the main streets of all the cities were covered with flags, banners and posters which referred to the conference. Three months were spent in these preparations.

The people lined the roadides to welcome the delegates whenever they traveled — especially the children, who stopped and gave the Pioneer salute with a discipline that impressed everyone.

The tone for the conference was set by Marshal Kim Il Sung in his opening speech. His presence there and his remarks were a significant contribution to the success obtained. He demonstrated an impressively detailed knowledge of the work of journalists and gave important guidelines in this regard that can be applied in the present circumstances by anti-imperialist journalists fighting against U.S. imperialism anywhere in the world.

Along these lines, he said, "Progressive journalists all over the world must expose all aspects of the policy of war and aggression followed by U.S. imperialism and reveal its basality, by contributing to the creation of worldwide anti-imperialist public opinion. No illusions should ever be held about Yankee imperialism. History clearly shows that solving illusions about U.S. imperialism and urging uncompromising vigilance — which, in turn, causes the Yankee imperialists to be more isolated, cruel and ferocious, and encourages them in their schemes of war and aggression. Progressive journalists all over the world must spread the truth among the popular masses that imperialists must be fought with determination, to the end, and that only by means of a decisive and persevering struggle against the imperialist policy of war and aggression is it possible to obtain freedom and liberty from the colonial yoke, defend the achievements of the revolution, obtain new victories and maintain lasting peace."

"At the same time, journalists must teach the masses to oppose servile adoration of the United States, fear of its submission to the United States, and acceptance of support from the United States. They must also teach the masses to have infinite hatred for U.S. imperialism. The reactionary ideas of U.S. imperialism are the tool used to produce ideological degeneration



Copy of one of the posters used to point up the importance of journalism in the struggle against Yankee imperialism.

**MESSAGE
TO
ALL
PROGRESSIVE
FORCES**

By CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE

There is a great deal of evidence to show that the people of the world are not only becoming more and more conscious of the need for a new world order, but are also becoming more and more conscious of the need for a new world religion. The people of the world are becoming more and more conscious of the need for a new world religion, and are becoming more and more conscious of the need for a new world religion.



The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) for
 large values of the parameter λ . It is shown that the
 solutions of the system (1) for large values of λ are
 asymptotically equivalent to the solutions of the system
 (2). The second part of the paper is devoted to the study
 of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system
 (1) for small values of the parameter λ . It is shown
 that the solutions of the system (1) for small values of
 λ are asymptotically equivalent to the solutions of the
 system (3).

Also, the mental work of a clerk, such as justifying a sales discount, is a source of stress for people and can produce feelings of inadequacy and frustration. For example, in a 1992 study, researchers found that people who were asked to perform a task that was not their specialty were more likely to experience stress and frustration than those who were asked to perform a task that was their specialty.

"OUR FIGHT IS NOT IN VIETNAM."

[illegible]

In the *Journal of Planning Literature*, the project was featured in December, the participants then met twice the year in February 13, 1994, and May 1994 and going to the annual meeting in Washington, D.C. to make the results of the study available.

But they're coming in trying to end the war in Vietnam, it's not meaningful at all, they'll be successful at it and yet not accomplish anything of all if you really want to stop the war in Vietnam, until you take some action here in America against the fascist brutal forces against Black people here in America. The very fact that the North Vietnamese government has announced that they want to end our oppression of war, for the real liberation of the Vietnamese and freedom up there is not the liberation of the Vietnamese people, and our government has announced that they're not going to accept the fact that that is how to end the war, the safety and freedom of the people right here at home, because the United States government has insisted in that direction, from the very beginning. To get rid of them, find a force that would do it.

[illegible][illegible]

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FORT LEWIS 35

OUT OF VIETNAM INTO KOREA

On Monday October 20, the American Servicemen's Union held a meeting at the Chaplain's Service Club on Fort Lewis. There were 13 GIs and three civilians at the meeting, which had been underway for about 30 minutes when a platoon of MPs descended upon the service club. SGT Hostick, the sergeant in charge of the MPs, arrested five people he considered to be the leaders of the meeting and took them outside to waiting squad cars. The meeting continued without these "leaders". It was decided by the rest of the men that the best action would be to return to their different units and start spreading the word about the pending facilities of the military police. As they began to leave the men were told that they too were under arrest. A 1 1/2 ton truck was brought in to the service club and the men were loaded onto it for a ride to the Provost Marshal's Office. The men in the truck sang songs and greeted people with V signs and raised their hands during the ride.

The next five hours was a really fantastic show of solidarity. We were all put in an 8 by 10 foot cell where we continued the meeting and the MPs had to break up. We discussed the 35th's purpose and goals, we made plans for the next issue of the local newspaper, FED UP and we discussed plans for an action at Fort Lewis in November in connection with the nationwide moratorium. One political matter was brought up. We decided to have another meeting on post in two weeks, the regular meeting day. After the meeting was over we began cheering and shouting and singing and just generally making a lot of noise. Because of all this noise, the MPs couldn't make phone calls or conduct any normal business. They just couldn't understand why our

morale was so high. I mean we were supposed to be scared and worried because we were in jail. After about an hour the three civilians were released. They were escorted off post and verbally told not to return.

SGT Hostick then began to interrogate the men. He would ask one man from the cell and the rest would yell "Article 31" (the military version of the 5th Amendment) and cheer. After about two minutes he would return to pick another man for questioning and the same thing would happen. After questioning about 25 of the men, all he had was 15 names, ranks, service numbers, and units and Article 31. No one was answering any questions. SGT Hostick talked with Major Miller, the officer in charge, and they decided that since they couldn't break our solidarity and they had no reason to charge us with anything, they would have to release us. A group of men were released in their cells, the rest would cheer. We knew that we had nothing to be afraid of because we had done nothing wrong.

The first thing all 35 men found out the next morning was that they were confined to quarters "pending investigation". Some of the men had to sign in every hour, others didn't. Some were constantly questioned, others weren't questioned at all. An official press release said that the men were released to their units where it was up to their commanding officers whether or not any action would be taken. But one group was informed by their commander that the order read: "There had come from General Pearson, the post commander.

The civilians who had been released went to the Shelter Hall, a GI coffee house, and began calling the press and preparing a bulletin for distribution at Fort Lewis.

The next day the leaflet was all over the fort and a three-day conference had been set up. The staff at the coffee house had a list of the names of the 35 men and the rest of the week was spent in just visiting the men and acting as liaison between the men and between the 35 and the press. Most of this work was done on the 35 because whenever the MPs found out that a man was being interviewed they would isolate and lock him. A lot of the men really felt isolated and were being harassed and told "don't let the visits by the Shelter Hall staff really help keep up your morale."

A few of the men agree to 35 that charges were being brought against them for disobeying orders or not getting a haircut or having a rusty lock on their locker. The only reason for these charges was that the Army cannot punish a man for going to a meeting and speaking out against the war or the Army, so they had to find something else to punish them for. Officially, the charges for a man being tested will be because he didn't get a haircut, but the real reason will be because he attended a meeting of the American Servicemen's Union on post. Most of the men are not making any compromises by allowing themselves to be falsely charged.

Most of the 35 arrested at the meeting were taken off restriction by the end of the week, but the rest day they were all confined to quarters again. This was done because another Monday night meeting was planned, only at the Shelter Hall this time. We wanted a chance to get together and talk about what had happened. But the Army doesn't like us getting together at all. They don't legally tell us not to attend a meeting, but we can be put on restriction.

tion or extra duty so that it's impossible to go anywhere.

SGT Hostick says the Army had been already looking down. The first official press release said that we were arrested for having a "meeting of a political nature" on post. The most recent press release says that MPs were called to the service club because "obscene activities" were reported and that they have always had the right to hold meetings on post. By forcing the Army to say that we have this right, we have won it, but these meetings are not just for us, they serve a purpose. Actions can be planned to protest a war that we don't want to fight just to line the pockets of a few already rich men. Plans can be made for local newspapers. Men can get together and discuss articles against a totalitarian Army where the rank and file enlisted man is nothing more than an animal, a replaceable cog in a gigantic death machine.

This incident is not over. Men are still confined to quarters and charges can still be brought against us. You can help us by contacting the public information office at Fort Lewis with inquiries about the meeting and asking them why the men are still restricted. The Army doesn't like publicity, so you can help us by spreading the word.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Shelter Hall
2437 South Tacoma Way
Tacoma
GR5-9875

Bruce Frederick
ONE OF THE 35

During the last few months the number of men sent from Fort Lewis to Korea has been increasing. As many as 300 men a day on some occasions have left McCord for Korea. These men have, for the most part, had no training. MOS's. The kind of skills needed for construction work. What's being constructed in Korea?

According to General Westmoreland the selling is tight for another Korean conflict. At a news conference last month, Westmoreland said that another Korean war was "terribly a possibility". He refused to give any reason other than "because of the attitude of the North Korean leadership."

A large number of troops being withdrawn from Viet Nam are being sent to other US bases in the Pacific. Units are not being deactivated and men are not being sent home.

This all adds up to one thing. The Army is, with malice aforethought, preparing for another war with Korea. When they feel that the war in Viet Nam can no longer be supported by their line, they'll simply start fighting in Korea. The war will not be over, the location will just change.

Reprinted from
GI Paper, FED UP

A NEW CALL TO RESIST ILLEGITIMATE AUTHORITY

Opponents of the Vietnam War have worked tirelessly in many ways, some through conventional politics, some by supporting direct resistance or attacking universally complicit institutions. Others have carried resistance further, displaying draft files and developing opposition within the armed forces.

We believe that resistance to many forms of illegitimate authority is necessary to bring health to this country and make it a constructive force instead of a terror in the politics of nations.

Therefore, we request those who read by:

refusing to register for the draft or submit to induction
impeding the operations of draft boards and induction centers expressing anti-war views while in the armed forces, or refusing to obey illegal or immoral orders, or shooting themselves without cause

conducting rent and workers' strikes, boycotts and similar direct actions aimed at ending exploitation in the U.S., in factories, in housing

organizing against harassment by police, by the FBI, by the courts, and by Congress

organizing sit-ins, strikes, and any prohibited actions at schools and universities, to end racial practices and direct complicity with militarism

The Vietnam War has reminded us that major decisions can be made in the United States in spite of the claims of the military establishment and the will of the people and with little concern for those most affected, at home and abroad. The war has also illustrated the readiness of the U.S. to use violence to impose the social arrangements of its choice and to destroy those who attempt to achieve popular control over their affairs. Closely linked to the government, providing for its personnel and shaping its policies, are the centers of private

power, the great corporations that control the economic life of the nation and, increasingly, of the world. They are governed not by popular will but by corporate interests as determined by a narrow oligarchic elite. The government's resort to force to impose decisions of a ruling elite is one sign of failing democratic institutions and thus of the illegitimacy of the state. Even the use of police and the military and the abuser of democratic control over major institutions underscores the illegitimacy of the authority that sets public policy in the U.S. and establishes the framework for social life. But it is not enough to deny the exercise of illegitimate authority; if it is illegitimate, it must be resisted.

Resistant to the war and the draft has brought police troops into conflict with police, courts, and universities. This is not protesting for the war has its roots deep in our society and its purpose is obviously to attack a wide range of evils and institutions that sponsor them. A brief review of five areas of illegitimate authority follows.

1. The war on Vietnam is neither a unique folly nor a horror in judgment. Since the end of the last century, U.S. power has been used for economic, political and cultural exploitation of smaller and poorer nations. The "accelerated pacification" of the most atrocious non-nuclear bombing in history, and the deceitful maneuvering in Paris are recent manifestations of a global strategy aimed at building an integrated world system dominated by the U.S. Thus, since Vietnam is one of a long series of interventions in the affairs of many nations: Greece, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Iran, Laos, Thailand, the Congo, the Philippines, and others, motivated by a mixture of private interests and misplaced convictions, the Pan American

continues to inflict suffering and undermine so much of the Third World.

2. The Vietnam War has also brought the human and economic cost of the garrison state to home. It has allowed an insatiably military organization to consume over half of the federal budget, directly and indirectly. (A tenth is allocated to health, education, and welfare.) Beyond that, President Nixon has promoted the ARVN and the ARVN, both belittled gestures towards a high-tech Soviet Union as well as extravagant subsidies of aerospace industries. The Pentagon has insisted recently that military expenditures, even "other Vietnam," will remain at current levels, in order to "strengthen and modernize" the armed forces. And in states and cities, a martial mood prevails, war police and national guard units guard themselves with live weapons, put the National Guard, police, helicopters and, there and elsewhere, about cities, particularly the poor and the young. Disenfranchised in the army, the heavy soldiers, and for young men generally, the draft remains the prime symbol of social obligation. In brief, the Vietnam of the state has come increasingly to threaten or control the lives of U.S. citizens.

3. This threat of illegitimate force has continued to enrich the rich. Cost-plus defense and space contracts have guaranteed affluence to a handful of corporations and subsidiaries thereof, while the real wages of workers, after inflation and spiraling taxes, have diminished. The socialized and the unemployed are, obviously, the worst victims of welfare programs. Discontented to begin with, have been cut back or left languishing, more so than an aid. Real welfare programs have been reserved for the wealthy: tax loopholes, the old depletion allowance, airline sub-

sidies, farm subsidies, highway projects, urban renewal, subsidies to elite universities and so on. In the past government policy has characteristically protected or increased the distance between rich and poor. The policy of permanent preparation for war is no exception.

4. Like wealth, control over institutions has been unequally distributed and irresponsibly used. The mistreatment by police of the people they supposedly serve has been only the most blatant example. Schools have failed to educate the children of poor and working class families, thus guaranteeing their immobility in a technological society. In most inner cities, fewer than half the students who enter high school graduate. In New York City, where blacks and Puerto Ricans make up about half of the student population, only a fifth of the graduates of academic (i.e., college-oriented) high schools are black or Puerto Rican - and only a fifth of those graduates go on to college. Yet attempts by parents to improve the schools through community control have been fought bitterly by New York's educational bureaucracy. Or to take a rather different instance, heavily subsidized highways have displaced families and destroyed possibilities for mass transport systems that might serve all - hardly a surprise, given the dependence of the nation's largest corporations on the automobile. Industrial wastes, oil tankers and municipal sewage rob citizens of beaches and streams and, with the smog of the atmosphere, literally threaten the continuation of life. In short, most people have little control over the conditions of their work, their education, their protection, their means of transport - indeed, the air they breathe and the water they drink.

5. The most powerless have been people of color. U.S. history has included the systematic conquest and slaughter of American Indians, the enslavement, degradation, and murder of Afro-Americans, the catatonic exploitation of Chicanos, the degradation and robbery of Japanese-Americans, and the use of atomic weapons, napalm, gas, and crop-destroying chemicals against people of the third world. Consequently, U.S. citizens inherit a nation in which white privilege and white power are part of the "natural" order and structure of society. People of color die at a disproportionate rate in warfare or "peace." They are unemployed disproportionately, receive inferior education disproportionately, are mistreated disproportionately. Despite the recent reformation of some mythical, undefined "fraction" by official government commissions, the living conditions of non-white people have remained intolerable. Every effort by non-white people to gain power, even in their own communities, has been met by violent opposition. Millions of blacks, determined to bring about the promised changes, are harassed, jailed, killed, or forced into exile. In many ghettos, there is a virtual war between blacks and predominantly white police.

Two years ago, the first call to Resist Illegitimate Authority focused on the war and the draft. But we cannot oppose the war without opposing the institutions that support and maintain it, imperialism, militarism, economic exploitation, undemocratic power, racism. Though the words may seem stale, they describe the exercise of illegitimate authority in the United States today. Again, we call upon all to join in the struggle against illegitimate authority.

NOW IS THE TIME TO RESIST
Reprinted from RESIST

UNITED STATES: ARMED CONFRONTATION

The rebellion which took place in the Watts (California) ghetto on August 11, 1965 when the Afro-American masses asserted forever their resolve to destroy the unjust social, political and economic system that oppresses them marked the beginning of a new and important stage characterized by armed confrontation with the U.S. power structure. At that time it was fully realized that the Afro-Americans, like their brothers of Africa, Asia and Latin America, have no way out other than armed struggle to secure the rights denied to them by the so-called North American capitalist system.

Ever since then the readiness to fight and the ferocious combat ability of the Afro-American masses are recognized everywhere; they realized that the racist power structure may not only be shaken to its very foundation but also destroyed by wielding the weapons, by increasingly striking at the enemy, by harassing him at all times and everywhere until he is defeated. The strikes continued against the Afro-Americans during four centuries of oppression will collapse in the United States, headed by the black people, the makers of their complete liberation.

The names of many cities are linked today to that of Watts, for by example are in motion those who have been oppressed for over 300 years, those who, from their ghettos, shout their war cry, "Black

Power!" and pull other nations which are similarly exploited, humiliated and mistreated—the unemployed, the rebel

the brutal struggle of the Vietnamese people developed and became insatiable.

The ferocity of the Afro-American struggle was reflected in who recorded the end of armed struggle in the only one leading to the destruction of the U.S. racist and imperialist power structure. He called upon his black brothers to fight for the destruction of racism and the liberation of the Afro-American masses. His name, along with the names of other men before who felt fighting for the same aspirations, is a banner of the struggle and an everlasting example.

The Afro-American people reject the position parading financial, in many cases, by imperialist foundations like Ford and Rockefeller; they condemn reconciliation because it only fastens more firmly the chains of racist oppression, and do not forgive the traitors who desert the battlefield.

The firm resolve of the Afro-American combatants increases the number of their friends and allies in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Together with the peoples of the three continents, the Afro-American people will march forward unscathed. Their determined fight will not be checked by tanks or army troops or the so-called National Guard. The level of consciousness and organization reached by the Afro-

American people in their struggle are sources their ultimate victory.

The US imperialists, bent on maintaining the Afro-American masses oppressed in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The peoples of the three continents will continue to father new defeats until they crush the very foundations of US imperialism. In this endeavor they will strike alongside their Afro-American brothers.

The Executive Secretariat of OGBAAA, on the commemoration of the IV anniversary of the rebellion of the Watts black ghetto, denounces the plans for the physical elimination of the Afro-American leaders and combatants, rebuffs all the progressive forces in the United States and the world to mediate and demand the release of all the Afro-American fighters and calls upon its member organizations and the revolutionary forces of the world, particularly the progressive forces of the United States, to back consistently the struggle for liberation of our Afro-American brothers by coupling our righteous actions of support.

We call upon the Afro-American masses to strengthen their unity of action. We are fully aware of the importance of their struggle, for they are striking at US imperialism from inside which we see the crumbling, it from the outside.



young, the Movement and Puerto Rican, Negro, Harlem, Detroit, Newark and other ghettos have followed the example of Watts, and many more will join the Afro-American rebellion. Their struggle will increasingly strengthen and extend, just like

ARMY TRIES TO KIDNAP GI

Fort Lewis, Washington (LNS)—The Army's attempt to kidnap growing GI dissent have now extended to kidnapping.

Steve Gilbert, one of the founders of FTA (the Ft. Knox underground paper) and an active GI organizer, came perilously close to being abducted to Korea this week. Only the strategic presence of a group of local civilians prevented him from being unwillingly shipped overseas.

Gilbert refused orders to report to Korea last spring and went AWOL from Ft. Knox Island, spending his time traveling around the country building the GI movement. He returned to the Army early in October "because that's where our fight is now." Two days after he turned himself in to military authorities at Ft. Knox (where the Army had promised they would court-martial him) he was shipped to Ft. Lewis Washington, and placed in the stockade. On Oct. 24 he was told he was going to Korea, and was put on the passenger list for the Latham flight. He managed a phone call to his lawyer, who then protested through the proper channels and was assured that Gilbert would not be shipped.

Next day Gilbert's name was not withdrawn from the passenger list. That night, Gilbert was taken under armed guard and held in confinement until half an hour before his scheduled departure. The Army tried to prevent him separately and ship him onto the plane secretly, but the Army lost the day. A group of civilians from the Shelter Half Coffee House spotted Gilbert and raised a great shouting racket, screaming and yelling for the GI to be set free. The coffee house organizers had been tipped off by Gilbert's lawyer that he would be boarding the plane. The Army backed Gilbert, but raised, later on. The coffee house was attacked by a large number of soldiers and that particular plane left for Korea without him.

Gilbert's refusal to fight in Korea stems from a recognition of what U.S. presence there is all about. "I won't allow myself to be used by giant corporations," he says, "which want to make a lot of money in war torn countries." The ever growing war in Korea shadows the same U.S. interests which brought hell and

hell troops to Vietnam. Gilbert understands this, and states, "It's about time this country was run by the people and not just by a few big shots."

Gilbert is still in the Ft. Lewis stockade and is liable to be kidnapped again at anytime. His lawyer and other civilians are forbidden to see him. The Army would love to get Steve Gilbert alone in Korea, away from his civilian lawyer and the American press. It's much easier to court-martial him there, and the Korean stockade is even more brutal than those here in the states. Most important, it would separate him from the first growing GI movement here.

GIs all over the country are beginning to realize that American justice is a myth, that American "freedom" means imperialism. The growing GI movement is effective -- so effective that the up-right Army is trying desperately to terminate it and its leaders -- with extreme prejudice.

Brothers:

After reading of the suicide of Pvt. David L. Swanson, 25, of New Britain, Connecticut, who was shipped to Fort Dix, New Jersey, I am sending the enclosed material for publication.

I am doing so, because I am convinced that the U.S. Armed Forces is rampant with sadistic criminals who have unbridled power over the lives of the foot-soldiers who don the uniform of this decaying society. The suicide of Pvt. Swanson is a classic example of the power these brain-washed brutes wield over the civilian men. I am one and of America to the core, the military ranks of barbarism and fascism, alone it is no longer an institution designed to protect the people and the politics of the United States, but has become a barren and grotesque atomization across the entire face of the world, existing only to feed the flesh of oppressed people into the bowels of the earth under the iron boot of imperialism. When a country becomes as greedy and as tyrannical as to destroy human life in such a wasteful and callous way, that country forfeits the right to expect loyalty and support from the people, for it cannot and does not have the interest of the people at heart.

I cannot ignore the death of Pvt. Swanson as suicide. He was killed by his so-called country, who would make a defender of imperialism and international murder of him—even at the cost of his own life—suicide. In a so-called peace and time of peace.

In the case of PFC Jennings, which first came to my attention in the New York Post in the column of James Wright, the same callous disregard for life is displayed by the military. It is a vicious man-milling machine which must be tamed by the people, by whatever means necessary, in order to assure that the torture and murder of persons in the military allow across the country and the world cease.

I hope the fate of PFC Jennings was not as hopeless as that of Pvt. Swanson and others of the Fort Dix complex. If it was, however, it is the duty of the people to establish a direct civilian command to sit in judgement of the Company commanders and other military rifles who are the probable cause of the deaths of soldiers who in some form or another, protest conditions of servitude in the Armed Forces.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
SEIZE THE TIME
D. White

CONDITIONS QUESTIONED-- ARMY PIGS OINK

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Surgeon General
Washington, D.C. 20315

Shirley Dorothy V. Wells,
464 Clinton Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11228

Dear Miss Wells:

President Nixon has asked that I reply to your recent letter regarding the physical condition of Private First Class Joseph J. Jennings, and his medical qualifications for continued military service and duty in Viet Nam.

Private Jennings is currently at home on leave. He is scheduled to report into Fort Dix, New Jersey the latter part of this month. Due to earlier inquiries I had already telephoned the Post Surgeon, Fort Dix, New Jersey, who has overall medical supervision for personnel assigned to that installation. He assured me that Private Jennings' condition will be thoroughly examined. After this examination has been completed and carefully reviewed by the consultant staff of this office, a decision will be made with respect to Private Jennings' assignment limitations.

I trust that I have been of assistance. Please rest assured that Private Jennings will receive proper medical care according to his needs. Private Jennings will not be assigned to duties outside the realm of his physical capabilities.

Leonard B. Beaton
Lieutenant Colonel
The Surgeon General

In Vietnam The
Vietnamese People Say
"If The
Enemy Refuses
To Get Out
Annihilate Him"



FT. DIX COFFEE HOUSE EVICTION

Wrightstown (LNS)—The GI movement at Ft. Dix (the largest and most advanced in the world), and this is due partly to the Coffeehouse for GIs in Wrightstown. The organizing efforts of the Coffeehouse bring hundreds of GIs every week to meet, listen to music and talk about fighting imperialism, and they pulled off the first demonstration where thousands of civilians invaded an Army base last Oct. 12.

These demonstrations, however, have resulted in an eviction notice for Nov. 25. The sight of 10,000 people marching up their main street, and the spectacle of rebellious GIs and brave demonstrators, led the businessmen of the town to pressure the landlord to evict the Coffeehouse people.

The Coffeehouse is fighting the eviction in court; their case is being taken by the Emergency Civil Liberties Union.

GI COFFEE HOUSE INQUIRY

Franklin, Ky. -- Nineteen people have been jailed here because of their involvement with a controversial GI coffee house near Fort Knox, Ky.

Four of them were arrested October 30 for maintaining a "common public nuisance" and failure to comply with existing regulations. Their bond was set at \$1,000 for the nuisance charge, and \$500 for the sanitary violation.

The next day four others were jailed for contempt, because they refused to answer questions about the coffee house put to them by the Meade County Grand Jury. Circuit Court Judge Murray Beard ordered them kept in jail until they purge themselves of contempt by answering the questions.

A series of court actions have harassed the organizers of the coffee house ever since they opened it in September. It has also been threatened with, and there have been, other threats of violence.

The coffee house is sponsored by the same group of people who publish KPA at Fort Knox—one of the first two underground GI newspapers. Actions was to call for a nationwide sick call for GIs, in connection with the November 15 demonstration actions. Both GIs from the base and civilian supporters from Louisville are involved in the coffee house.

The owner of the building took them to court in September and won an eviction. The coffee house stockholders had to post a \$10,000 bond in order to stay in the coffee house pending their appeal of the eviction.

Then 14 people were summoned to testify before the Grand Jury in early October, to determine "if the coffee house had broken any state laws." All of them refused to answer questions about the coffee house, on the basis of Section 11 of the Kentucky Constitution—a provision against self-incrimination.

On October 30, six people were indicted on the two charges: the Rev. Terry Davis and his wife, Kathleen, Dave Portugal, Susan Schermerhorn, Robert Rodes, and Tom Jackson, a GI at the base. All had been questioned by the Grand Jury. All but Portugal, who was out of town, were arrested. The judge said that the only bail

that would be accepted would be cash or Meade County property. They are charged with "maintaining a common public nuisance to witfully, knowingly and unlawfully, and, purpose and permit to disseminate and display persons to unlawfully and frequently the coffee house, to the common public nuisance and annoyance of all the good citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the neighborhood."

The next day, the Grand Jury asked Judge Beard to cite others for contempt. Steve Goldsmith of Louisville was the only one given the opportunity to make a statement.

He said he would not answer questions about the coffee house because "I am being indicted here yesterday because of their involvement" with it, and he was unwilling to incriminate himself.

Goldsmith told the court about a harassment that had been thrown at the coffee house the night before. "I think it's terrible. I think that should be investigated," he said. We suspect this. That's why we oppose the Vietnam war and why we opened the coffee house." The judge cut him off.

When Lt. Larry Shapiro tried to explain why he would not answer, the Commonwealth's attorney interrupted: "Now, the purpose of this hearing is not to permit Mr. Shapiro to make a political, propaganda speech. He should be thrown in jail." Jeff Hise, a GI, and Kathy Jackson (whose husband, Tom, had been indicted the day before) were also jailed. The Jacksons' 18-month-old child was being cared for by friends.

In the closing moments of the session, the Grand Jury indicted Jackson and Shapiro for drinking an intoxicating beverage in a public place "anytime in September."

The judge changed his ruling on bond, under pressure from the state Court of Appeals, to permit the five people indicted to use an out-of-county bondsman. However, three of them said they would stay in jail in protest against excessive bond, until the bond is reduced.

Bailies outside the court house over the weekend have drawn supporters from the base and from Louisville.

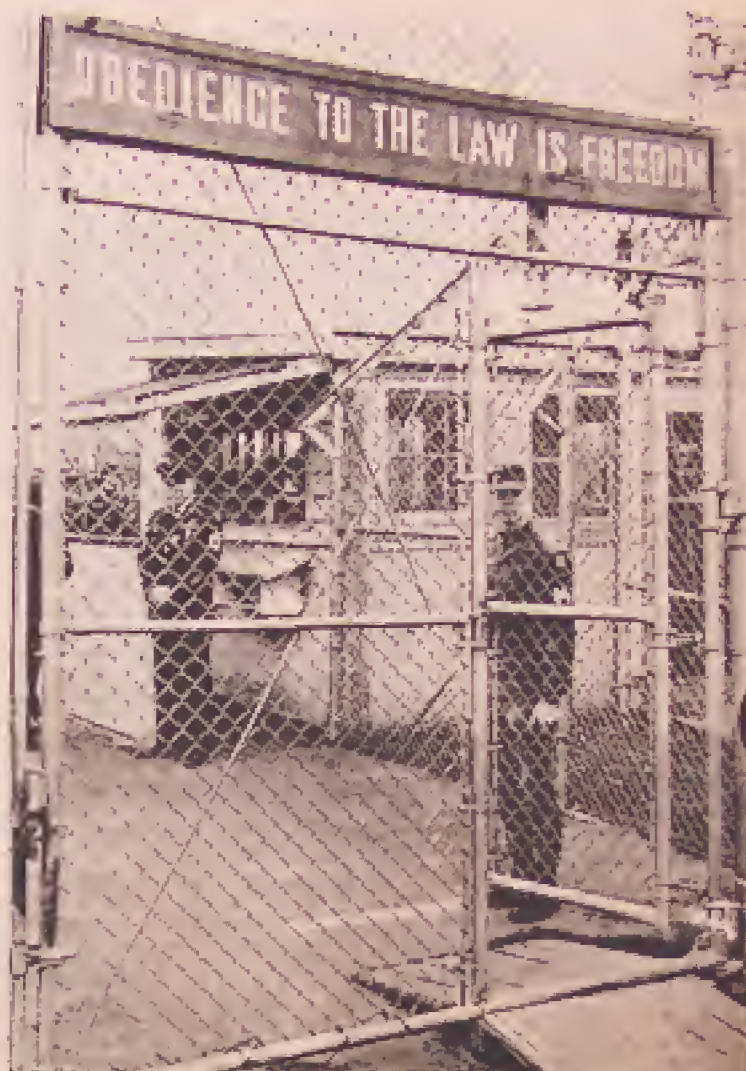


Photo by David Jenson, LSA

ENTRANCE TO FT. DIX "FREEDOM" STOCKADE

WHO ARE THE CONSPIRATORS?

STATEMENT OF THE BEAVER '55'

The destruction of the records of the Indianapolis draft board is an attempt to call to the attention of the American people the extent to which the government is betraying the souls of justice and freedom embodied in the documents on which this country was founded.

The United States Army has become the instrument by which the interests of corporations are protected, the efforts of the national liberation are thwarted and reactionary regimes are kept in power. The American war in Vietnam is only one example of military power being used to support a regime which opposes the struggle of a people for social justice and independence. Nixon's promise to end the war in Vietnam is merely a tactical move. It is aimed at pacifying the American people. However, it fails to put in question the recurrent use of military power by the United States Government to protect financial interests and reactionary regimes abroad. The same subordination of human needs to financial interests is followed

here at home. While cities decay, the air and water resources are irretrievably polluted and the working class is most heavily penalized by taxes, the government spends extravagantly on weapons and techniques to protect the wealthy with tax exemptions, deduction allowances, and political favoritism.

We call upon the American people to take charge again of their affairs by putting an end to the dictatorship of the military and the rich. This is not the first time that a draft board is derided by Americans concerned about the future of the nation. We hope that this action will encourage many others to take all the necessary steps to make this nation a republic of, by, and for the people.

In due time we will reveal our identities. We are not criminals ashamed of our nation. We trust that the American people will vindicate us.

BEAVER '55'

Memphis, Tenn. -- Four Black marines are facing 66 years in the brig, in a conspiracy case unfolding at a naval air station north of here.

The men have been charged with conspiracy, rioting and some 25 counts of conspiratorial assault. The charges stem from a clash between White and Black marines on July 21--one day after a major marine riot at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Their trials are scheduled to start November 17. A fifth marine, who was to have gone on trial with them, died under mysterious circumstances October 31.

The men all served in Vietnam. All were wounded, and one was awarded the Bronze Star. They were brought here to recuperate, after stays in the hospital, they were transferred to the "casual company" to await transfers or--in the case of two men--discharge.

The four marines are: Percy Backstrom, 21, Meridian, Miss.; Oscar Torres, 19, Madison, Ky.; Arthur McCull, 20, Birmingham, Ala.; and Charles Jackson, 23, Memphis, Tenn. Joe Butler, 22, of Singleton, S.C., died before coming to trial.

Black marines here had established a tradition of getting together most evenings to drink, talk and listen to music. It is illegal to drink on the base but they had never been ordered to stop--although it was done quite often.

On the evening of July 20, they drank till about 10 p.m. in a field behind the hospital and then started back. About eight or ten of the men headed toward their barracks. When they were about 20 yards

from the door, they heard someone shout: "Here come them drunken niggers, now."

As they entered the building, they encountered about 25-35 Whites, holding Billy clubs. One man hit Backstrom, who was in front, on the head. Backstrom took the club away and hit back.

Fighting became general, and lasted for 10 to 15 minutes. Blows were struck on both sides. Then the Black marines went into a nearby bar, the Kathakeller, and fighting began there, too. Within 15 minutes it was all over. There were no serious injuries.

Taken over to the Black marines, rumors of an impending Black riot had been circulating in the company since 3 p.m. A White man, Sgt. Rogers, testified that he was told "the colored people were coming to take over the barracks." Rogers said his informant was Cpl. Carthage, a Black man who has since been promoted to Sergeant.

To deal with this threat, someone saved brass knuckles down into clubs. Rogers said these were distributed during the afternoon. Thirty-eight men were assigned to security duty--at officially high number. When the Black marines came back to their barracks, part of this force was waiting for them.

The Black marines and their supporters are asking many questions.

Who were the conspirators? The Black marines--who came back, admittedly drunk, to find a posse of club-wielding Whites waiting for them? Or the Whites--who had been preparing for a confrontation since 3 p.m., to the point of saving down brass knuckles?

Why were Black men the only ones questioned and charged, even

though there were fully as many Whites involved? Why conspiracy charges? If any charge fits the circumstances, surely drunk and disorderly comes closer. And why were they never held for drunk drinking on base--even though it was clearly against regulations?

Relations between Blacks and Whites have been tense at this base. The Blacks feel strongly that racial prejudice exists.

"I am Black", one of the four marines said. "I served in Vietnam, in which I was wounded. I faced death many times. Supposed to be fighting for my country. And I come back to the states and I'm treated like some same old Black sinner that I was supposed to be before I left."

"They don't come right out and say, 'You can't go in this mess hall.' But they do little, petty things."

Black marines are in a small minority at this base and many of them find it more comfortable to stay together. (No one appears to find it remarkable, or sinister, that Whites at the base stick together, too.)

"Whenever we get together, they go out of their way to break it up," another of the men said. "Whenever four, five brothers would get together, they'll come up to the group and say, 'Break it up.' Any time they see Black people together, they think we must be trying to plot something. They're up tight."

The trial is scheduled to begin November 17. Support for the marines is building on the base, and in the Black and White communities of Memphis, Indianapolis.

ANOTHER BLACK MAN USED FOR TARGET PRACTICE

On November 6, 1969, at 12:45 a.m., a Black man, Charles Brumfield, 34, was murdered in the midst of hundreds of non-Jocks on the corner of Geary and Kearny Streets.

Eye-witnesses of the scene stated that Brumfield was maliciously murdered, when shot in the back of the head for reasons still unknown. After the investigation it was revealed that Brumfield was suspected of passing a bad check at the Bank of America on Market Street.

Brumfield took the Geary Street rail from the Bank of America and crossed over to the other side of Geary Street approaching a (police officer) pig who was stationed in the front of American Savings Bank at the corner of Market and Kearny Streets.

He was then followed by an off-duty pig in plain clothes, William D. Taylor, 33. Chief of Inspectors, Lee, stated that Taylor had "reasonably and understandably" believed a robbery had taken place.

Even though the eyes of the so-called law firms this unneeded. Another witness said Brumfield George Bakula, Bobby Hinton and Gary and Jennifer" we are still could have been stopped for the passing of this bad money in the passing streets of San Francisco.

The witness, Frank Mendez, 64, who said the pig has no regard for Black Student Union of 41 Double Rock Road, stated: "the human lives, to the authority Police County



CHARLES BRUMFIELD

(the pig) did not say a word, didn't protect, by firing his loaded gun stopped and took deliberate aim line revolver into the crowded before he shot. He was about 10 streets without a warning.

As for having a gun in his possession Charles Brumfield had none as suspected, and as for getting off going inside his shirt as if to have a gun about way out of proportion when Brumfield was shot in the back of the head without any defense.

Jacqueline Brown, 22, of 423 Broadway Street, stated "there was no excuse to kill him. I thought this man with the gun was some kind of madman". Are these the kind of law enforcement officers we want to protect our communities, trigger happy fanatics?

Not stated in the racist news media was the fact that two on-duty officers were stationed on both corners of Geary and Kearny Streets, by American Savings and Crocker Children's Bank and there was no escape from the triangle Brumfield was in. This murder of Black people is routine and takes without effort except being Black.

Small Black people accept this as justifiable homicide as we did for George Bakula, Bobby Hinton and Gary and Jennifer?

Also by these statements you can SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

D.C., VICTIM OF FASCIST FRAME-UP

Field Marshal Don Cox, 44, were targeted by the J. Edgar Hoover, 1969. Cox has gone forth approximately 11:00 p.m. Field and helped the members of the Black Panther Party (Don Cox was kidnapped in New York establish with charge the corner of New York City and as the free breakfast program and charged with possession of deadly gun recently, our free clothing program, it is known to the Black Rally, and because of this he is Panther Party that our fight must be continued and held on a festival was not armed and that this old frame-up. We are calling on to just another fascist frame-up the aid and support of the people this rotten society to challenge the to help the Black Panther Party leadership of the Black Panther and these activities that are being Party in particular and Black people committed on the leaders of the people in general. Don Cox was un-Black Panther Party in particular armed when he was kidnapped and and Black people in general, charged with this ridiculous charges. He is being held because BLACK PANTHER PARTY of his activities in serving and 2025 7th Ave. meeting the basic needs of the Harlem, N.Y. lives of the people. Don Cox is 64-3951 a political prisoner. He is being held on trumped-up charges that STOP THE TIME.



FIELD MARSHAL D.C.

GESTAPO PIGS PATROL HALLS OF EAST HIGH

Turned off territorial remnants of the Third Reich, now patrol the halls of East High School here in Denver.

Two examples of pig fascism were seen carrying guns and walking-talking in the halls of a building of "education". These do a called plain clothes pigs brought into the schools for alleged protection of persons students at East, is another example of the oppression of all people of color by this capitalist society called Reaction or America.

The pigs are finally getting it through their hard big heads, that the people will not stand still for long under this oppression. They report are also eagerly realizing that the youth movement is real, and that the youth of today has become educated to the conditions of this capitalist society and are determined to throw off their father-

lied yoke of oppression.

When it becomes necessary for the so-called servants of the people to invade the halls of an "institution of education", also they are serving the people, with weapons of war, it then becomes necessary for all concerned people (students, parents, etc.) to retaliate accordingly.

Why do these pure piglets stop our halls like foreign troops do when occupying territory? Why do these wretched dogs trot around in plain clothes when they are supposed to be servants of the people? Why don't they wear the uniform that symbolizes their true job, that of a lackey foot for the aristocratic bourgeoisie, and the demagogic lying politicians that constitute this society?

Don't these demagogic dogs challenge the youth with their plain clothes and badges that they still believe in

the people? Don't they know that the people are hip to what they are trying to put down? When are they going to realize that in fact as the Black Panther Party, the People's Vanguard, continues to educate the people, that the masses will not allow this to happen for long. Do they realize all this characteristically and evidently not. These are some of the contradictions that make the revolution.

ALL POWER TO THOSE THAT DESIRE IT,
FIVE LAXTON, BORY, CHAIRMAN BORY
FIVE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Lola Wilson
F.I.T. Manual High School
Colorado Chapter
Black Panther Party

FASCIST PIG RIPS OFF REVOLUTIONARY

I have been asked by the Deputy Director of this man was British Minister of Education of the Black Leg, Bush, to find out he was eye. Panther Party to provide a means raised to a position underground in 1968 regarding the life and death the organizational structure of the of the late brother William "Butcher" Party.

Armed, however, I do not actually believe my account will be reached years of age. He was the totally adequate, for my knowledge father of one and was recognized of this fallen warrior only goes back by his revolutionary contributions a few months before his savage murder as a 'young warrior' and a man, der at the hands of the racist dog. Perhaps my evaluation of this pre-politician. It would be more adequate, however, I find it to be appropriate that brother Lewis Jack the overabundant enormous.

So William Armstrong was only seen for head arms were the closest. On a dreary, rainy afternoon in of comrades, however Lewis Jack October 1948, word reached my son has since then been redoubled that Dan Armstrong was to prison and at present is a federal dead-end in the back in the prisoner in the King County Jail, chief of other freedom fighters who

It isn't difficult to determine what chose to oppose the established would inspire a seventeen year old order in this decadent land, Butcher's Black man to rise up against a sea we could have easily been spared of troubles imposed upon him and I'm quite sure that most people, his people share his view on this Black, Brown and White are hip to decadent American soul. However, the details surrounding the vigorous decent housing, education, an end to the unscrupulous taking of his life, to the robbery by the capitalists butch was shot down right before and the evidence and real expert the eyes of his mother and sister, prison of a race of people are surely they stood and pleaded helplessly some of the motivating factors, as the racist pig killing Butcher's

Butch Armstrong came to the Black took the life of their brother and Panther Party hall of real and hope son. Butch was taken to the la- and life. He was a beautiful young primary (and robbed of sixty dollars, brother, tall, thin, and athletic built by pig whores on the way, he walked with a slight hump and while Mrs. Margie (his mother) and women typifying make bombers in his sister were taken to jail for the ghetto.

Interfering with murder. The org This brother was eager to learn was tried and after four hours of also, and I found him to be highly deliberating, was (in the usual intelligent for his age. In fact, it tradition, required it

abused me when I found he was only seventeen. He performed ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE! reasoned with the experience of a FIVE BONUS thirty year old man. The entire FIVE THE SEATTLE FOUR!

STOP THE FLOW OF SUGAR-COATED FANTASY

The problem of drugs and hard a free turn-on, then the butch money goes, that brothers and sisters drop out so they can keep the money to stay high!

The Black Panther Party realizes the immediate danger and notice some of our community and especially our youth if these pig-pastors were allowed to run rampant. You ask why don't the pigs do something? For the same reason they don't get those slavers off 14th and 6th and 7th. They know who the local pimp are, the local pimps, very well that it is in their interest to do wide and weaker our community. It serves to slow down the process of a revolution.

Black brothers and sisters, the Party realizes the life in this country, in this day is of very poor quality. The correct way of dealing with that is not to look yourself to some sugar-coated fantasy of the mind, but in a very real way by moving against the pig government who perpetuated that decadent life-style in a revolutionary manner.

I run down why the local pig need to get the drugs in very poor, dejected soul's de anything, so if soul and is focused on self. This people have information about these broker or sister is thinking and brains putting their wares to our acting against the revolutionary spirit which is based on serving the needs of the people, the masses of people.

If you check out the school and playgrounds where our children play, you will find that the pig power structure poisons the mind. ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE! twisting words and down right before Nafast, Washington State Chapter our noses. I just then give students Black Panther Party



MRS. PAT AUCH BEING TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AFTER SHE WAS MACE

Welfare Mothers Request "Food" Receive Mace & Brutality Instead!



CHARLES KNOX MRS. KATHERINE BRYSON

Des Moines, Iowa (November 6, 1969) The Mothers for Dignity & Justice, headed by Mrs. Katherine Bryson, staged a "Walk-In" of the Iowa Welfare Association Conference (IWA). A 3-day Conference that was hosted by the Radisson Hotel Savory Hotel.

Mrs. Bryson requested (from the delegates of the Conference) support: both morally and financially (the mothers were trying to express the urgent need of adequate "Food," "Clothing," & "Decent Housing" for their children.) This request took place at a \$5.00 a plate banquet dinner where 15 mothers & one father of the group walked in.

While the mothers positioned themselves to speak—a matter pushed Mrs. Bryson—trying to keep her from speaking—however she spoke anyway. In the meantime the cops were called in (6 arrived on the scene ready to attack—later some 20 police cars and 2 paddy wagons—aid a total of 30 cops, including FBI and Military Intelligence—no arrest.) The head waiter pointed out those who were to be arrested—Mrs. Katherine Bryson was first on the list.

The 2 cops surrounded Mrs. Bryson—while she tried to explain the situation, and also demand the arrest of the waiter who pushed and scratched her, but to no avail—the so-called civil servants held true to their inhuman orders, and began to forcibly subdue Mrs. Bryson, viciously macing her and placing her under arrest. When Charles Knox, (Defense Captain—Des Moines, Iowa Chapter—Black Panther Party) approached Sgt. Harlan (Officer of "Justice") who was in charge of protecting such oppressive treatment—he wanted to stay out of it—then he was jumped from behind and severely maced, pushed around, tightly handcuffed and placed under arrest. At this point the police of the other Mothers camped out together—demanding an immediate end to the inhuman action of the cops, but were all overpowered by mace.

Another White Mother, Mrs. Patricia Auch, was severely maced, then handcuffed and thrown down flat on her face, forced to lay there for more than 20 minutes before the ambulance arrived to take her to the hospital, the received treatment for injury caused by mace. The cops harassed Patricia and buried racist remarks at her to and from the hospital. Such remarks as: "You Negro lover." As one can clearly see, this was certainly an attempt of the cops to divide the Mothers by using that old time favorite of the Power Structure "Racism". But their ployer attempt failed tremendously. The Mothers refused to let racism divide and conquer their strong struggle for Dignity, Justice & Peace. After her release from the hospital she was immediately placed under arrest along with Katherine Bryson & Charles Knox. The charges are as follows:

1. Katherine Bryson: Resisting arrest and interfering with the duties of an officer. Bond set at \$100.00
2. Patricia Auch: Assault & battery, resisting arrest and interfering with the duties of an officer. Bond set at \$500.00
3. Charles Knox: Assault & battery, resisting arrest, disrupting a public assembly, and interfering with the duties of an officer. Bond set at \$500.00

All persons were released on their own bond. Each person was held for at least 4 hours before release. People (Social Workers, Lawyers & other community people) joined the police department in support of the "victims" of cruelty and injustice. The Iowa Welfare Association members refused to denounce the immediate release of the prisoners and that the charges be dropped against the 3 victims. People at the conference really got their drum beating in cooperation. Injustice and just plain old police brutality has it happens in the "Cultured Areas" of Des Moines today. Some couldn't believe their eyes, but such is

"justice" for poor and oppressed people in Des Moines (it's really a daily occurrence.) It certainly appears to be against the law to need ask for "Food" & Adequate Shelter in Des Moines. Let's support these victims of INJUSTICE by sending letters or telegrams of protest to the following:

1. Des Moines Human Rights Commission, Armory Bldg. East 1st & Des Moines Streets
2. Mayor Thomas Urban, City Hall, East 1st & Locust Street
3. Janice N. Bethel, Vice President Iowa Welfare Association, 328 East 9th Street

Send carbon copies of letters to Black Mobile Street Workers Union.

Arraignments (for trial date) is set between now and November 19, 1969 in Municipal Court—East 1st & Court Street

Remember: As Brother (Red) J. Newton has said: "Laws and rules have always been made to serve people. Rules of society are not up by people so that they will be able to function in a harmonious way. In other words, in order to promote the general welfare of society, rules and laws are established by men. Rules should serve men, and not men serve rules. Much of the time, the laws and rules which officials attempt to inflict upon poor oppressed people are non-functional in relation to the status of the poor in this society. These officials are blind to the fact that people should be respect rules that 'are not serving them.' It is the duty of the poor to write and construct rules and laws that are in their better interest. THIS IS ONE OF THE BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL MEN

IN CONSTANT STRUGGLE
BLACK MOBILE STREET WORK-
ERS ASSOC.
120 University
Des Moines, Iowa 50314

PLAINFIELD DEFENSE WINS A BREAKTHROUGH

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Oct. 27 — The defense scored a major breakthrough last week when Union County (N.J.) prosecutor Leo Kaplowitz dropped one of the three counts in the indictment against Bobby Lee Williams of this city.

Williams, 26, is one of the "Plainfield Twelve," a group of black men and women who were charged with participating in the death of a white policeman, John V. Gleason, on July 16, 1967.

Gail Madden, 24, a mother of two children, and George Merritt, Jr., 25, a marine corps veteran are serving life sentences in the New Jersey State penitentiary in the death of Gleason. Their convictions are under appeal.

Charges against nine other black defendants were not sustained during the 1968 trial that was characterized by an atmosphere of racism and repression.

The prosecution dropped the first charge against Williams, of "inciting numerous and diverse persons to kill or injure" officer Gleason.

been unconscionably applied and that prejudicial pre-trial publicity had made it impossible for Williams to get a fair trial in New Jersey.

Freeman Whetstone and Dr. David Frost, co-chairmen of the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee for Bobby Lee Williams, Gail Madden, and George Merritt Jr., agreed that Kaplowitz dropped the "inciting" charge because he feared losing the law as an "unbiased" weapon by having it declared unconstitutional.

Kusler told a defense rally here last month that Williams was indicted to punish him for refusing to be a prosecution witness in the trial of the 11 defendants that resulted in the convictions of Madden and Merritt.

Williams told the Daily World he had been entrapped into committing his constitutional rights when he filed a civil suit against the city of Plainfield after he was shot and seriously wounded by Gleason.

Following the unprecedented attack on Williams, an enraged



BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS

Two charges left

Williams still faces the charges of "malicious assault" on the slain policeman, and "assault and battery" on a policeman.

On the count of "inciting," etc., the black young man would have received a seven-year prison term. Williams faces 19 years in prison however, on the two charges that remain.

In a memorandum filed Sept. 16, defense attorneys William Kusler and George Mutnick argued: 1) that the first count of the indictment was unconstitutional "because it is vague, uncertain, and overbroad and because it is not narrowly drawn to meet legitimate governmental ends." 2) that all three statutes involved in the indictment had

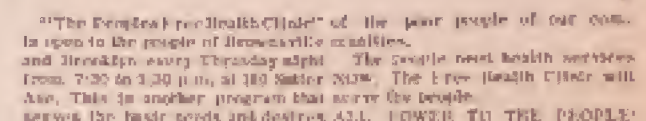
crowd killed the white policeman.

"Because of the deposition which was taken of me in the civil suit," declared Williams, "I was in fact entrapped into compromising my constitutional right not to testify against myself."

Frost and Whetstone promised that the Joint Defense Committee would increase its efforts to have all charges dropped against Williams and to have Merritt and Madden freed.

Financial contributions may be sent to the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee for Bobby Lee Williams, Gail Madden and George Merritt, Jr., 216 Washington Avenue, PO Box 455, Plainfield, New Jersey 07061.

By CHARLES HIGHTOWER



HUEY'S APPEAL

PANTHER

EDITORIAL NOTE

The following article is taken from the appeal prepared by the attorneys defending Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party. Huey's attorneys have moved to have the case reviewed by the Court of Appeals of the State of California. The Black Panther News Paper will print the appeal in part—every week to give the people all the facts as to why Huey P. Newton should be set free immediately.

2. THE TRIAL COURT WAS REQUIRED TO CONDUCT AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING UPON DEFENDANT'S CLEAR FUNDAMENTAL ALLEGATIONS THAT THE PRIOR PRISON CONVICTION WAS CONSTITUTIONALLY INFIRM

It was fatal error for the trial court to refuse to conduct an evidentiary hearing upon defendant's clear pre-trial allegations that the prior felony, charged and argued by the prosecution in the present trial, was constitutionally infirm.

Defendant moved, prior to commencement of the trial hearing, to strike, amend, change, and exclude the prior felony conviction, for declaratory relief, for writ of habeas corpus, for a hearing to determine the constitutional validity of the prior conviction and, in the alternative, for a continuance of the prosecution until relief could be obtained from appellate courts prior to commencement of the trial (C.T. 176-182, 193-195).

All motions were denied, and no hearing was held (C.T. 185, 195). In denying defendant's requests for a hearing and for other relief, the trial court relied solely on the affirmance of the prior conviction by the District Court of Appeal (R.F. 384, 411 seq.).

The Supreme Court of California has now twice in recent years declared that "the use of a constitutionally invalid prior conviction to impeach testimonial credibility is improper, and, in those such [impeachment is] a state of federal constitutional dimension." *People v. Coffey*, 65 Cal. 2d 234, 238 (1967); *People v. Curtis*, 70 Cal. 2d 360, 362-63 (1968); *In re Coffey*, 68 Cal. 2d 762 (1968).

In *Curtis*, the latest of these cases, decided in February 1968, the Supreme Court reiterates the necessity of following the "proper procedure for pretrial reconsideration of the constitutionality of a prior conviction, by means of a hearing out of the presence of the jury." 70 Cal. 2d 373. The Court extended its prior rulings to require that a hearing be held out of the presence of the jury where there is any "clear allegation" of the invalidity of the prior conviction at pre-trial or during the trial, and the court extended the area of "allegation" regarding the hearing to a claim of inadequate representation of counsel as well as to a claim of lack of representation of counsel at the prior trial.

In *Curtis*, the defendant did not allege inadequate representation until following his admission of the prior conviction during his direct testimony at the second trial. Nevertheless, the court stated that on retrial (considered on other grounds), a hearing outside the presence of the jury as outlined in *Coffey* would be the appropriate means of determining the validity of the prior conviction. The court stated:

"That the issue arises during and not before trial, so long as the objection is asserted before the case is submitted to the jury, appears to be without significance." (Id.)

In *Coffey v. habeas corpus* proceedings, the Supreme Court granted the writ with directions to provide an evidentiary hearing as to claimed constitutional infirmities of two prior convictions and to determine sentence. The court noted, in footnote 10, 65 Cal. 2d 373, in *Curtis*, that a defendant is prejudiced both by impeachment and by increased sentence based upon use of the prior conviction.

Coffey involved issues of presence of and open representation by counsel, raising the question of whether "The denial of opportunity for appointed counsel to confer, to consult with the accused and to prepare his defense, could convert the appointment of counsel into a sham and nothing more than a formal compliance with the constitutional requirement that an accused be given the assistance of counsel." (*Coffey v. Alabama* (1964) 326 U.S. 444, 446 (64 U.S. 357, 379, 40 S.Ct. 323). See *People v. Alabama* (1962) 267 U.S. 45, 51, 71 (52 U.S. 158, 162-63, 171-172, 33 S.Ct. 55, 64 A.L.R. 521). *In re Newman* (1960) 53 Cal. 2d 786, 790 (3 Cal. 1042, 364, 350 P.2d 112). *Van Shrike v. Gillea* (1948) 132 U.S. 308, 122 S.Ct. 1921, 34, 309, 330-331, 68 S.Ct. 316, 317; *James v. Cunningham* (402 Ct. 1962) 250 U.S. 451, 455, 71 Cal. 2d 733-735.

Last there be an appeal about the nature of the hearing. The California Supreme Court, in *People v. Coffey*, 67 Cal. 2d 217-18, laid down a very specific and mandatory five-step hearing procedure for the trial courts to follow. The hearing must consist of the following:

"First, when a defendant, whether by motion to strike the prior conviction or objection on constitutional grounds or by denial of such prior conviction or convictions on constitutional grounds at the time of entering his plea in the same, raises the issue for determination, the court shall, prior to trial, hold a hearing in the presence of the jury in order to determine the constitutional validity of the charged prior or priors in issue. Second, in the course of such hearing the prosecutor shall first have the burden of producing evidence of the prior conviction sufficient to justify a finding that defendant has satisfied such constitutional violation." (*People v. Coffey*, 67 Cal. 2d 217-18). Third, when this prima facie showing has been made, the defendant shall then have the burden of producing evidence that his constitutional right to counsel was infringed in the prior proceeding at issue. Fourth, if defendant bears this burden, the prosecutor shall have the right to produce evidence in rebuttal. Fifth, the court shall make a finding on the basis of the evidence thus produced and shall enter from the accusatory pleading

any prior conviction found to be constitutionally invalid."

The trial court could not, constitutionally, fail to follow the specific remedy mandated by the California Supreme Court in *Coffey* and *Curtis*, et al., i.e., an evidentiary hearing and exclusion of the prior conviction under contemporary governing standards. The defendant was entitled to the benefit of recent decisions overruling the cases upon which the opinion of the District Court of Appeal relied. In addition, the federally protected constitutional rights of the defendant, to counsel, and to a hearing of his right not to incriminate himself—could not be defeated by a state court decision. "The question of a waiver of a federally guaranteed constitutional right is, of course, a federal question controlled by federal law." (*Brinkman v. Jacobs*, 344 U.S. 1, 4, 80 S.Ct. 1347, 1349 (1966).

The trial court was required to conduct (open investigation and to apply federal constitutional standards to the facts established at the evidentiary hearing. The California Supreme Court opinions requiring such a hearing make no exception for cases where there is no evidence (or merely) appellate opinion. These decisions explicitly recognize that the use of a prior felony conviction, if it is constitutionally infirm under standards prevailing at the time of the trial at which the prosecution seeks to use it, presents a federal constitutional question. *People v. Coffey*, supra, 67 Cal. 2d 218.

Had defendant been afforded the evidentiary hearing required by law prior to the present trial, he would have thus been enabled to present evidence as to his state of mind at the time the court invited him to testify, and his lack of understanding of the procedural consequences.

Certainly the complicated issues of waiver (which involve investigation of the defendant's understanding at the time of the alleged waiver, of what his rights were and of the consequences which would flow from a waiver, and measurement of three findings against the actual requirements of an intelligent waiver) cannot be concluded against defendant, predicated upon a District Court of Appeal decision (prejudicially and *Boyle*, without even an investigation into the circumstances of the alleged waiver of counsel and the failure to warn of the right against self-incrimination. It is the unusual practice of the Coffey and Curtis decisions to make that investigation into the circumstances of the prior trial, prior to commencing the second trial. The California Supreme Court did not thereby reverse the conviction on these cases but devised the specific and mandatory remedy of the hearing.

In opening and closing his investigation of the constitutional validity of the prior felony by reliance upon the three-year old opinion of the District Court of Appeal, the trial court deprived defendant of the right to have the question of constitutional validity decided upon the basis of California and federal decisions issued in the last three years (1966 and 1967) on a record established by counsel.

FOOTNOTE

32 The case chiefly relied on by the District Court of Appeal opinion in *People v. Mattson*, 51 Cal. 2d 712, 795 (1961), itself holds that:

"Section 13 of article I of the California Constitution accords to California defendants the same right as is accorded to federal defendants by the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution. (*People v. Santiago* (1941), 22 Cal. 2d 569, 585.)"

Mattson also held that (on page 720, note 5):

"Both federal due process and California law require that waiver of the right to counsel, to be effective, must be with an intelligent appreciation of its consequences. (Numerous California rulings.) 'Whether there is a proper waiver should be clearly determined by the trial court, and it would be fitting and appropriate for that determination to appear upon the record.' (*Jimenez* (s) omitted.)

Mattson, pre-Gideon (*Gideon v. Wainwright*, 338 U.S. 333, 69 S.Ct. 782 (1960)), relied upon *Beitz v. Brandy*, 316 U.S. 455, 63 S.Ct. 1252, (1942) (apparently overruled by *Gideon*), for its holding that the difference between the right to aid of counsel of defendant's choice and the right to have counsel provided by the state is not a denial of due process or equal protection. In *Mattson*, the court extended that failure to appoint legal assistance to an indigent defendant who wanted to represent himself did discriminate against the poor, because those able to employ an attorney for advice must be allowed consultation with such attorney pursuant to Penal Code section 325. The result was peremptory and before *Gideon*, but no longer.

With the overruling of *Beitz v. Brandy*, the entire *Mattson* rationale must bear additional examination. *Mattson* concluded with the court's statement that the decision, "based upon" with federal law on the subject. Now that the federal law on the subject has changed, further considering the inequitable discrimination which has been permitted between rich and poor at criminal trials, both *Mattson* and defendant's prior appeal would be decided differently. Both the Gideon right to counsel and the right to be warned of the privilege against self-incrimination have been held to be retroactive. *People v. Coffey*, supra, and *Boyle v. Wilson*, supra.

FOOTNOTE

Had the questions of whether defendant intelligently waived counsel or whether he was required to have been warned of his right not to be finally been determined on the basis of current law or on the basis of a formal hearing at which defendant, represented by counsel, knowingly consented as to his understanding at the time he allegedly waived counsel, the prior felony would clearly have been declared constitutionally infirm with respect to use in the present criminal proceeding.

Thus the District Court of Appeal concluded that the defendant waived counsel, which the opinion (trial court) established by the colloquy between defendant and the prior trial court, see *Boyle*, supra, and as justification for the failure to advise the defendant of his right not to testify intelligently and effectively waived his right to counsel at the former trial must be considered in the light of all the circumstances and the presently prevailing federal constitutional decisions on waiver, that the defendant had



attended the evidentiary hearing mandated by the California courts, he would have presented evidence as to the circumstances, including a) his lack of understanding as to procedural consequences, b) his lack of knowledge that he had the right to consult with counsel, c) the choice offered him by the prior trial court, d) lack of knowledge that he could have had the assistance of counsel to represent a motion to the trial trial court showing special circumstances and requesting termination of the limited self-representation to adduce to representation by counsel.

The federal law of waiver today requires that:

"Before there can be a waiver of counsel, the accused must have an understanding of the charges, and the allowable range of punishment under the statute he is charged with having violated." (*United States v. Washington*, 341 U.S. 271, 245 (3d Cir. 1961), 5 A.L.R. 3d 446, cert den 382 U.S. 850, 86 S.Ct. 56, reh den 382 U.S. 593, 86 S.Ct. 312. See also *Gillies*, 333 U.S. 790, 723-24, 68 S.Ct. 316 (1948), 40).

Defendant Newton clearly did not understand the consequences of the prior charge or of the conviction. He thought he had been charged of a misdemeanor (R.F. 132).

The federal law also provides that the question of whether there was a valid waiver may be determined in habeas corpus proceedings on proofs outside the record. (*Van Shrike v. Gillea*, 333 U.S. 790, 723-24, 68 S.Ct. 316 (1948), 40).

FOOTNOTE

40 In an opinion equally applicable here, Justice Black said:

"Fourth. We have said: 'The constitutional right of an accused to be represented by counsel involves, of itself, the protection of a trial court, in which the accused—whose life or liberty is at stake—is without counsel. This protecting duty imposed the serious and weighty responsibility upon the trial judge of determining whether there is an intelligent and competent waiver by the accused.' To discharge this duty properly in light of the strong presumption against waiver of the constitutional right to counsel, a judge must investigate as long and as thoroughly as the circumstances of the case before him demand. The fact that an accused may tell him that he is informed of his right to counsel and desires to waive this right does not automatically end the judge's responsibility. To be valid such waiver must be made with an appreciation of the nature of the charges, the statutory offenses included within them, the range of allowable punishments thereunder, possible defenses to the charges and circumstances in mitigation thereof, and all other facts essential to a broad understanding of the whole matter. A judge can make certain that an accused's professed waiver of counsel is understandingly and fully made only from a penetrating and comprehensive examination of all the circumstances under which such a plea is tendered."

"This case graphically illustrates that a mere routine inquiry—the asking of several standard questions followed by the signing of a standard written waiver of counsel—may leave a judge utterly unaware of the facts essential to an informed decision that an accused has executed a valid waiver of his right to counsel. And this case shows that such routine inquiries may be inadequate although the Constitution does not require that under all circumstances counsel be forced upon a defendant." (*Curtis v. People of State of Illinois*, 329 U.S. 138, 174, 175, 67 S.Ct. 216, 218. For the record demonstrated that the petitioner was coerced and did from all possible sources there would have been no actually for having waived upon her." 67 S.Ct. 218).

END FOOTNOTE

CONT. NEXT WEEK

FREE HUEY!

October 1966

Black Panther Party Platform and Program

What We Want What We Believe



FREE HUEY

Minister of Defense, Black Panther Party

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the CAPITALIST of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over 50 million black people; therefore we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, compels a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



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